Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869. NUMBER 24.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK: M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Expedition to Paraguay—Dispatches from Admiral Davis—Nominations by the President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1869.

THE EXPEDITION TO PARAGUAY.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches in detail relative to the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman by the Paraguayan authorities. On the 3d of December, Rear Admiral Davis in his flagship anchored under the Paraguayan battery at Augustura and immediately communicated with Lopez, whose headquarters were six or seven miles in the interior. Lieutenant Commander Kirkland, the bearer of the message, returned with an answer that Lopez desired to confer with the Admiral in person and for that purpose would come down to the river bank. Lopez appeared at the lower battery and an interview of three hours duration was had with the Admiral. All the points bearing on the matter were discussed. The manner of Lopez was conciliatory, courteous and frank. While he continued to declare from time to time his intention to accede to the request for the delivery on board the United States vessels of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, some correspondence ensued on subsequent days, and on the night of the 10th December, at eleven o'clock, Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were brought to the flag ship in a native canoe. These persons having been delivered to the United States, General McMahon made preparations to land on the subsequent day and present his credentials, but the battle of that day prevented it. He however landed on the 12th and was received at the landing by several officers of President Lopez's staff, and mounting his horse proceeded to Lopez's headquarters.

Admiral Davis reports that the number of iron clads in the Brazillian fleet at present in the waters of Paraguay is sixteen, including single and double turreted monitors and old casemated vessels, mounting from one to eight guns, and adds, "on this occasion I was treated with perfect civility by the Brazillian officers with whom I had intercourse, but was much annoyed by finding myself constantly in the line of fire of the belligerents, and would have felt more comfortable had I been accompanied by two of our double turreted monitors."

The Department has dispatches from Rear Admiral Davis, dated Corrientes, November 30th, announcing his arrival there with the squadron under his command. He would leave on the 1st of December on the Wasp for Paraguay. The Quinnebang and Pawnee would remain at Corrientes until further orders. The Kansas would shortly follow the Wasp to Paraguay.

A later dispatch from Rear Admiral Davis, dated Rosari Del Santa Fe, December 16th, reports the arrival of the Wasp, and that the Pawnee and Quinnebang are ordered to Buenos Ayres. Another dispatch dated Montevideo, December 19th, reports the arrival of the Wasp there on the day previous, when the Admiral's flag was shifted to the Guerriere.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Matthew F. Pleasance, Chief Clerk of the Attorney General's Office, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory; H. M. Stale, clerk in the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, to be Secretary of Wyoming Territory: W. E. Matthews, of Tennessee, Surveyor General; Lemuel Jeffries, of Maryland, Receiver of Public Monies; S. K. M. Patton, of Tennessee, Register of Land Office; Henry C. Hayner, Chief Justice; James H. Howe and Wm. F. Redgeon, Associate Justices, and Smith P. Young, Marshal—all for same Territory.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency issued for the week amounted to $942,000; shipments, $470,833. National Bank currency issued $134,470; amount in circulation, $99,746,766. Fractional currency destroyed, $582,428.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Senate Without a Quorum—All the Democrats Absent—Republicans Also Dodging—The Democratic Tax Receiver at Philadelphia Sworn In.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 23.

SENATE.

The Senate met again this morning. Messrs. Fisher and Kerr, Republicans, who were absent yesterday, were dispatched for last night and arrived here this morning, making a quorum. Mr. Olmsted, who was also dispatched for, could not come. When the Senate met, however, it was found that a quorum was still wanting. All the Democratic Senators were absent, being fifteen in number. The Republicans would have had seventeen, being just a quorum, but Messrs. Stutzman, Lowry, White and Olmsted were absent on roll call, leaving only thirteen members present. Messrs. Lowry and White were understood to be hunting Mr. Stutzman.

Mr. GRAHAM moved to adjourn till Monday morning. Agreed to.

Senator NAGLE has received a dipatch that Melloy, Democratic Receiver of Taxes at Philadelphia, has been sworn in and will assume office Monday morning at nine o'clock, the Philadelphia Councils having approved his securities. The Democratic Senators claim a great triumph.

—In the Quebec Legislative Assembly on Saturday, a number of petitions were presented from French Canadians in various parts of the United States, setting forth the interest with which they watched the measures of the different governments of the Dominion in favor of colonization and emigration, expressing their attachment and desire to return to Canada, and asking the Quebec Parliament to afford them opportunity to do so by according them the same advantages as are allowed to European emigrants.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: Railroad Bills Further Considered—Suffrage Resolution Made Special Order for Thursday—Resolution Relative to Provisional State Governments Finally Adopted. HOUSE: Constitutional Amendment and Bill Relative to Suffrage Taken Up—Speech by Mr. Boutwell.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January, 23, 1869.

SENATE.

A joint resolution passed donating condemned cannon for a monument to the late President Lincoln.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up his joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution relative to Suffrage.

Mr. POMEROY said when it came up he would offer an amendment and make a few remarks.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it better to adhere to the regular order of business in the morning hour.

The resolution was taken up by a vote of 23 to 9.

Mr. STEWART moved to make it the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. DIXON gave notice he would offer an amendment, requiring the ratification of the proposed amendment by Conventions in three-quarters of the States instead of by the Legislatures.

Mr. Stewart's motion was adopted by 37 to 11.

Mr. CAMERON moved an Executive Session, which was rejected—26 against 27.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate then agreed to the amendment made by the House to the joint resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, and also to another amendment extending the provisions of the resolution to the State of Mississippi.

The resolution was passed, as follows;

Resolved, That the persons now holding civil offices in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, who cannot take the oath provided by the act to prescribe the oath of office, &c., approved July 22d, 1866, shall be, on the passage of this resolution, removed therefrom, and their places shall be filled by the District Commanders by the appointment of persons who can take such oath; provided the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, shall have been qualified for any office, in pursuance of the act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed; provided further, that this resolution shall not go into effect till thirty days after its passage, and that the provisions of this resolution are hereby extended to the State of Mississippi.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an amendment to the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish the means of their vindication.

The Air Line Railroad bill, as unfinished business of yesterday, came up for consideration.

Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone it for the purpose of taking up the bill in relation to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he intended to submit some remarks in opposition to the Air Line bill when it should be under consideration. He had at first been opposed to the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which it was now proposed to take up, but further investigation had satisfied him that in view of past legislation it ought to pass.

The Senate then postponed the Air Line bill and took up the Central Branch bill by a vote of 33 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. MORRELL, Vt., offered an amendment to the bill, which was lost.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the bill.

Mr. CORBETT moved to add a proviso that no more government bonds shall be issued to said company, but that the government may guarantee the interest on said bonds for twenty years.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to strike out the proviso at the end of the bill and insert in lieu of it a proviso that no subsidy in United States bonds shall be allowed or authorized by anything therein contained, and remarked that the business of subsidizing railroads had been overdone in this country, in Canada and in England.

The bill was debated until 3:30.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform the Senate whether any railroad first mortgage bonds, having a prior lien to that of the United States, have been issued with the condition that the interest shall be payable in coin, in violation of the law requiring all such bonds to be of even tenor and date, time of maturity, rate and character of interest with the bonds authorized,

He asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. CONNESS objected.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely the bill declaring null and void all acts of confiscation and forfeiture passed by the late rebel government, on the ground that this object is already accomplished by existing law.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the House bill fixing the time for holding terms of the United States District Court in Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of April 9, 1866, to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, &c. The bill provides that section three of said act shall be so construed as to confer jurisdiction on the United States Courts of all criminal offences committed upon the person or property of persons who are denied in the State courts where they reside any rights secured by section one of said act, but not of cases wherein both parties are denied such rights, or in civil cases.

The deceased Representative, Mr. Hinds, was eulogized, and at four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions were adopted asking information of the Departments as to how many buildings in Washington are rented by them.

Mr. KELSEY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the property of Wm. F. Harrison, an American citizen who died in Bahia, Brazil, in 1852, and whose property was seized by the officers of the Brazilian Government at that time. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Senate amendments to the resolution providing for the disposition of certain papers relating to military claims occuring in the Department of the West, was taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in.

Mr. SHANKS introduced a bill to secure to certain members of the Miami tribe of Indians, residing in Allen and Huntingdon counties, Ind., the lands to which they are entitled. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

After discussion as to the order of business, Mr. BOUTWELL called up the Constitutional amendment and bill in regard to suffrage, and opened the debate upon it. This was last of the great measures of reconstruction. If the right of suffrage was secured to all citizens of the United States, without respect to race or color, the Republic would be established on a secure basis. It was impossible for this Congress or the Republican party to escape that issue. He knew it was unusual to propose measures from a mere party point of view, but the situation was peculiar. The Democratic party, from the opening of the war until now, had been identified with measures calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union by and through the influence of war. To the Republican party the nation was indebted for its existence, and therefore it was responsible for the perpetuity and peace of the nation which it had saved. The Committee on Reconstruction invited examination and criticism of the phraseology and object of the proposed amendment and law.

The first section of the bill was in these words: "That no State shall abridge or deny the right of any citizen of the United States to vote for the election of President and Vice President of the United States, or for Representatives in Congress, or for members of the Legislature of the State in which he may reside, by reason of race, color or previous condition of slavery, and any provisions in the law or Constitution of any State inconsistent with this section are hereby declared null and void." The second and third sections he said were merely remedial and primitive, and need not be particularly considered. The fourth section provided a penalty for the exercise of any office by a person whose disqualification under the fourteenth amendment had not been removed, and the fifth section gave exclusive jurisdiction to the United States Courts.

He claimed the right of Congress to legislate on the question of suffrage, independent of any action on the part of the States. It must be so in the very nature of the case. The government must have the constitutional means to provide for its own preservation and continuance. If the doctrine that the States had exclusive jurisdiction of the subject were true, then the States might refuse to choose electors of President and Vice President or to send members to the Senate and House of Representatives, and thus stop the action of the government. It had been assumed that under the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution the States had a right to fix the qualifications of voters. He claimed it did no such thing. It was an injunction only as to the voters for the more numerous body of the Legislature. The Constitution also provided that each State should prescribe the time and manner of holding elections. The view he took of the word "manner" was that it included everything relating to the election, from the qualification of the voter to the deposit of the vote in the ballot box.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether States possessed no powers except such as were granted by the Constitution. He understood it the other way, that the United States government had no power except such as was granted by the States.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that if the Constitution says that a State shall have certain powers, even though there may be no negative in the proposition, the State cannot go beyond that grant. He quoted Patrick Henry as to the power assumed by Congress to give to the States the right to control the manner of elections, in which he said "To my unenlightened understanding it appears plain and clear that it will impair popular weight in the government. The power over the masses admits of the most dangerous latitude. They may modify as they please; they may regulate the number of votes by the quantity of property, without involving any repugnancy to the Constitution." He quoted Madison as saying "The question is then whether the control of elections ought to be fixed under the government or be subject to the control of the general government. Is it not obvious that the general government would be destroyed without this control?" He reviewed the debates on the Constitution that took place in various States, to show that the opponents of the Constitution claimed the fourth section of the first article gave Congress complete control over the question of suffrage, and the friends of the Constitution denying that it did, the conclusion of the matter was that the power to make regulations concerning elections was vested in the States, and that the power of the general government over suffrage and representation was comprehensive and necessary to its existence. In other words, the power was in the States, subject to the controlling influence of the general government. He also based the power of Congress over the matter on that provision of the Constitution by which the United States is to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government. If a part of the people were excluded from all share in the government, that was an aristocracy and not a Republic.

Mr. NIBLACK inquired whether that point did not as well apply to the exclusion of women from the right of suffrage?

Mr. BOUTWELL said if Gen. Niblack was with him in granting suffrage to all male citizens of the country over twenty-one years of age, without regard to race or color, he (Mr. Boutwell) would listen to any amendment he might make in favor of the right of women to vote.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Will you vote for it? We are doing something in listening to your arguments, but don't propose to go with you.

Mr. BOUTWELL, resuming the thread of his argument as to the difference between a Republic and an aristocracy, said if Congress found the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware were not Republican, it became the duty of Congress to exercise the power vested in it by the Constitution and make those governments Republican by law.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., asked Mr. Boutwell whether he held that the Constitution prevented any State from regulating the right of suffrage, and if so, how he construed the tenth amendment of the Constitution?

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had already argued that proposition on the provision which gave the States power to regulate the time, place and manner of holding elections. The tenth amendment of the Constitution did not apply to the subject at all. He went on to discuss the provisions of the Constitution, declaring that citizens of the United States are citizens of States wherever they reside, and no State shall make or enforce any law that shall infringe the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. That inhibition, he argued, applied as well to the deprivation of rights derived directly from the general government as to those rights derived directly from the State governments. It was a comprehensive inhibition on the States.

Mr. WARD remarked that he had no difficulty as to the control of Congress over the election of members of Congress, but he doubted as to its control over that of the election of President and Vice President, in view of the provision of the Constitution that each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may determine, a number of electors, &c.

Mr. BOUTWELL remarked that so far as the details of the bill were concerned, he preferred to let that branch of the argument stand over for the present.

Mr. WARD said he desired very much to have the gentleman's views on that point, as he wished to vote for the bill if he could.

Mr. BOUTWELL went on to argue that no State had a right to say under the Constitution that a white man was entitled to certain privileges and a black man was not.

Mr. NICHOLSON argued, whether, when the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was discussed in the Thirty-ninth Congress, the gentleman from Massachusetts, and members of his party, did not consider the distinction between civil and political rights, and that the amendment would not confer political rights on the class which it was intended to benefit.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had no recollection of any such thing. It might have been that some persons did concede that, but he did not.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Was it not conceded that the fourteenth amendment at all events recognized the existence of the right of the States to regulate suffrage?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Oh no.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that he had so understood it.

Mr. BOUTWELL argued that the first section of the amendment ran entirely in harmony with the previous provisions of the Constitution concerning the rights of the States. It was an essential quality of citizenship that the citizen should enjoy the high privileges that pertain to it in the State or city where he is, and therefore Kentucky denied to a citizen of the United States residing in that State the right to vote for electors of President and Vice President. It denied to him that which, by the Constitution, he was entitled to enjoy. In that connection he referred to the section of the fourteenth article of amendment giving Congress full power to legislate, so as to secure to the citizens of the United States the privileges and immunities of citizens in Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky. Men who were eligible under the Constitution for the office of President or Vice President were not allowed the right to vote for a member of the Legislature. Could there be such an anomaly, such an inconsistency, tolerated in the Government?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—You have entirely ignored the question whether there is not in the fourteenth amendment a distinct recognition of the existence in the States of the power to regulate suffrage.

Mr. BOUTWELL—Oh, no sir; not in the least.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Then, I confess, I do not understand it.

Mr. BOUTWELL, after some further argument and answers to interrogatories, said. One object is to secure universal suffrage to the adult male citizens of this country.

Mr. WELKER asked wether there was anything in the bill to prevent States making property and educational qualifications for voters?

Mr. BOUTWELL said there was not. In the conclusion of his argument, which occupied two hours, he said, "The Republican party must stand where it is, but it must as well move forward to complete the great work it has undertaken."

Mr. BROOKS said, in order to carry out the principles advocated by the gentleman from Massachusetts, he proposed to offer an amendment to the bill by striking out the word "citizen" wherever it occurs and substituting for it the word "person," and otherwise altering it so it will read "no State shall abridge or deny the right of any person in the United States to vote by reason of his or her race, color, sex, nativity or age, when over twenty-one years." The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice of an amendment by substituting for the word "citizen" the words "inhabitants having no other residence elsewhere than in the United States." The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. KNOTT addressed the House in opposition to the bill and proposed constitutional amendment. The point of his argument was that the fourteenth constitutional amendment could not be made retroactive, and that no person could be disfranchised under it for participation in the rebellion.

Mr. CULLOM obtained the floor, but yielded for various motions.

Mr. VAN WYCK asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to why he had pardoned John and William Mattingly, convicted in Kentucky for whisky frauds and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty-two thousand dollars.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

Mr. HARDING asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the discharge of clerks from the Pension Bureau and retention of others who had been in the rebel service.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

Mr. DAWES gave notice of an intention soon to call up the Georgia contested election case.

Adjourned.

—Whelan, the assassin of D'Arcy McGee, arrived at Ottawa, Canada, from Toronto, on Saturday, and was escorted to jail under a strong guard.

—Bogart, the absconding Paymasters' Clerk of the United States war vessel Vermont, has been re-arrested near Montreal, Canada.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Chinese Embassy and the Emperor Napoleon—The Eastern Question—Greece Declines to Accept the Decision of the Paris Conference—Spain will not Part with Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 34.—The Chinese Embassy to-day had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon. They proceeded to palace of the Tuilleries where they were received with the courtesies usually extended to diplomatic representatives of high mark, but without military honors, and ushered into the presence of the Emperor. The latter was accompanied by the Prince Imperial and Marquis De Lavallette, the Minister of War. Mr. Burlingame, addressing the Emperor, said he hoped France would receive China as a sister. France had hitherto enjoyed all the privileges accorded by China to the European powers. China now took upon herself the duties of civilization and of international courtesy. The Emperor, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at seeing China take such a great step, and said he would be pleased to co-operate with her representative. He referred to the commercial advantages likely to accrue from closer relations, and concluded with a general congratulation. All the members of the Embassy were pleased with the reception. When Marquis De Lavallette personally introduced Mr. Burlingame, the Emperor expressed his astonishment at finding an American acting as an Ambassador of China, to which Mr. Burlingame replied in a happy manner, and a long conversation ensued between the Emperor and the chief Embassador.

Messrs. Brown and Deschamps, Secretaries of Legation, were then presented to the Emperor, after which Mr. Brown formally laid in the hands of the Minister of War the credentials of the Embassy from the Emperor of China. When this had been performed the interview terminated. The Embassy were subsequently received by the Empress, when Mr. Burlingame took occasion to convey the felicitations of the Emperor of China to Her Majesty and the Imperial family.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 23.—Admiral Hobart Pasha has sailed with his fleet from the harbor of Syria, the Governor of the island having promised that the steamer Erosis shall not be permitted to leave the port. The Viceroy of Egypt has offered the Sultan an army of fifty thousand men and a fleet in the event of a war.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Jan. 24—Violent debates took place in the Houses of Parliament last week on the mill tax, the collection of which has caused so much riotous agitation. The action of the government was severely denounced by the opposition.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 24.—It is announced on official authority that the provisional government, believing that it truthfully interprets the feeling of the nation, cannot accept any proposition for the cession of the island of Cuba.

GREECE.

PARIS, January 24.—The *Gaulois* says the Greek government has rejected the declaration of the Conference at Paris.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 23.—*Evening*—Stocks quiet, Eries, at 26¼; Illinois, 95; Consols, 93¾; Five-Twenty bonds quiet at 75½.

PARIS, January 23.—*Evening*.—Bourse closed strong. Rentes 70 francs 37c.

FRANKFORT, January 23.—*Evening*.—United States Bonds firm at 79¾a79½.

ANTWERP, January 23.—*Evening*.—Petroleum is firmer but not quotably higher.

FRANKFORT, January 24.—5-20's quoted at 78¾.

RIVER DISASTER.

Steamboat Le Claire No. 2 Sunk—All the Passengers Saved—Principal Part of Freight a Total Loss.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—About eleven o'clock last night the stern wheel steamer Le Claire No. 2, Capt. Milt Aiken, hence for the Tennessee river, in attempting to pass over the Falls struck one of the abutments of the bridge and sunk. She had on board some fifty or sixty passengers, about fifty mules and horses and a very good freight. The boat sunk in about seven feet of water and consequently the principal part of her freight is a total loss. The live stock were cut loose and the majority swam ashore. The passengers had nearly all retired and when the announcement of the sinking was made the greatest consternation prevailed. Fortunately the steamer Tarascon came down and rounding to took off all the passengers and carried them to Portland. What portion of the cargo was lost is fully insured in local offices. The boat was valued at fifteen thousand dollars, and is insured in local offices. She lies perefectly straight near the Indiana shore and can be easily raised.

Fire at Troy, Bradford Co., Pa.

ELMIRA, N. Y., January 24.—This morning about half-past one o'clock, a very destructive fire broke out in the village of Troy, Bradford county, Pa., twenty-five miles from this city, by which about one-half of the business portion of the town was destroyed. Among the losses were the Troy House, Pomeroy Bros. Bank and two buildings belonging to Messrs. Pomeroy, two stores of H. M. & H. F. Long; F. H. Parson's meat market; Hobert & Porter's harness store; Merry & Co., jewelers; Davison and McCabe's grocery, G. D. Langs, dry goods, S. M. Leonard, dry goods, Mitchell, Passan & Co., groceries and drugs, Magales & Co., clothing, and the Troy *Gazette* printing office. The total loss is estimated at $145,000. The property was generally well insured.

THE PENDING TREATIES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 24.—The *Herald* publishes the full text of the naturalization treaty between the United States and England. It provides that the citizens of either country, who become naturalized as subjects of the other, shall be treated as such in all respects and for all purposes. They shall, however, be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and resume their respective nationalities within two years after this protocol is carried into effect, the manner of renunciation to be hereafter agreed upon by said Governments, and such persons shall not thereafter be liable to be claimed as subjects by either Government on account of their former naturalization. These principles are not to be carried into effect by Great Britain until after the necessary provision is made by Parliament for the revision of existing laws. A similar treaty with Belgium has been sent to the Senate for ratification; also; a treaty with Peru for the settlement of all claims, almost identical with that of England for the same purpose.

The San Juan boundary treaty, which is also published, refers the determination of the line of boundary to the President of the Swiss Confederation. All correspondence, documents, maps, surveys, &c., relating to the subject shall be placed at his disposal within twelve months after the ratification of the treaty. The referee is to decide the precise line of boundary from the words of the treaty of 1846, but if unable to do so, is at liberty to determine upon some line which will, in his opinion, furnish an equitable solution of the difficulty and be the nearest approximation that can be made to an accurate construction thereof. The ministers and public agents of either country at Berne are to conduct the respective cases before the referee, who shall be requested to deliver his award in writing as early as convenient after the whole case has been laid before him, his decision to be final and conclusive, and carried into immediate effect by the Commissioners to be appointed to mark the boundary.

Secretary Seward has submitted to the Senate the correspondence in the negotiations for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West India Islands. Mr. Seward shows that he made the proposition to purchase those Islands with the approval and authority of President Lincoln. The first sum named by the Danish Minister as an equivolent for the Islands was $25,000,000, but subsequently his government receded considerably in their demands and agreed to receive the amount stipulated in the treaty.

WEST INDIES.

Riots in Havana—The Military and Police Fire on the People—Great Excitement—The Revolution in St. Domingo—Negotiations for a Loan by President Baez.

HAVANA, January 23.—During the performance of minstrels at Villa Neuvita last evening there were seditious cries of "*Viva Cespeda*," and many of the audience commenced singing a revolutionary hymn. A formidable riot ensued and Spanish armed volunteers and police fired on the people, who returned the fire. Many were wounded on both sides. The affair has created the most intense excitement. Sensible men of both parties regret the occurrence of this outbreak. More riots are expected to-day.

The *Gazetta* publishes the provisions of the new Electoral Law for Cuba and Porto Rico. Cuba will send eighteen and Porto Rico eleven members to the Spanish Cortes.

The *Diario* says a riot was attempted last night in the town of Regla, opposite Havana. The volunteers were called out, and since then quiet prevails. At about the same time shots from small arms were fired against Fort Numero, Cuayatso and Fort Cabanas. The firing was kept up until one o'clock in the morning, but when the volunteers advanced they found no enemy. A disturbance took place in the city and shots were exchanged between the rioters and volunteers, when tranquility was restored.

Captain General Dulce has issued a proclamation in which he says: "While justice will be rendered to all, severe punishment will be inflicted on all disturbers of order.

In the affair at the theatre last night four persons were killed and many wounded. No business was done to-day, owing to the troubles of last night, but the excitement is now quieting and no further disturbance is apprehended.

The Banco del Commercio has resumed operations, but under an arrangement with its creditors full payment is postponed.

HAVANA, January 23.—Advices from St. Domingo say, the official *Gazetta* states, that the revolutionists under Ogando had been defeated. Private advices on the contrary say that the revolutionists have captured the villages of Neiba and Pasabora, and are advancing. A number of Dominicans had left Caraco and landed on the south-western coast. The Dominican government was forwarding troops to support President Baez, who was in the field against the revolutionists. Lupron is reported to have landed on the northern coast. The entire country is in an unsettled condition.

Mr. Hartmont, a London banker, had arrived at the Capital, with the object of concluding a loan of two millions of dollars to President Baez. The latter grants as guaratee of the payment of the loan all the copper mines and coal mines at Samana and the guano on the Island of Alta Vela. The contract was expected to be signed this week, whereupon English vessels of war would immediately proceed to Samana and Alta Vela.

Homicide in a House of Ill Fame.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 24.—Shortly before ten o'clock last evening Thomas Stewart, a dissolute bully, aged twenty-two, shot and killed Henry Herbert, a sailor and butcher, aged twenty-eight, in a house of ill fame on Jackson street. The murderer fled but was overtaken and lodged in the Armory. At the Coroner's inquest to-day he alleged that he had quarreled with Herbert, and that he shot the latter in self defense; but eye witnesses testified that the murder was unprovoked. The jury brought in a verdict of murder against Stewart, and charged his abandoned associate, Eliza Riley, with being accessory thereto. Both were accordingly committed for trial.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EPHEMERIS.

—Sixty-five newspapers are published in Texas.

—Chinese are things and not persons in California.

—Burlingame and his Celestials are still in Paris.

—Toads are sold in Paris at fifty cents per dozen alive.

—London had more than sixteen hundred fires in 1868.

—A velocipede rink has been opened in Providence, R. I.

—New York has twenty-one hundred uniformed policemen.

—The mosques of Constantinople are being lighted with gas.

—The Mayor of Cork is supposed to have Fenian proclivities.

—Yesterday week New York had three fatal kerosene explosions.

—Lady Mary Hamilton is to become Princess Hohenzollern shortly.

—The Grecian bend is by no means as frequent as it was in New York.

—It is said that New Zealanders are very fond of potted Englishmen.

—The copper production, like the influence, of Great Britain, is declining.

—Brigham Young has twenty-three wives besides fifty-one spiritual wives.

—Gen. Burnside declines a re-nomination to his present office in Rhode Island.

—Torch light sleigh-rides are thought be very fine things, up in Minnesota.

—Two thousand workmen are employed in Chicago in the tobacco manufactories.

—The Viceroy of Egypt is educating one of his sons in Paris and another in England.

—A Methodist church up in Massachusetts has been transformed into a velocipede rink.

—Blister is the new London comic paper. It ought to become celebrated for its drawings.

—The New York Mercantile Library has now 100,000 volumes and an income of about $60,000.

—About one hundred and fifty men were discharged from the Portsmouth Navy Yard last week.

—The Rocky Mountain *News* says you ought to hear the Indians, Indian agents and *sich*, cuss Custer.

—The *Home Journal* has expressed itself as hankering after more ladies and less wine at future banquets.

—Cincinnati has more than one hundred gentlemen who have purchased and learned to ride upon velocipedes.

—Why are the members of Burlingame's suite like comets? Because they are Celestial bodies with (pig) tails.

—From Paris the rumor comes that the style now is bows. To be fashionable, a lady's dress must be covered with them.

—It is announced, not officially, however, that Miss Mattie Fenton will be the belle of General Grant's administration.

—Every copy of the London *Times* contains about two hundred thousand words or as much as a five hundred page octavo volume.

—The old woman in the nursery-rhymes had "ring on her fingers." Our country has a good many "rings" on its hands.—*Lou. Jour.*

—Madras has a tiger which has eaten 200 people; he is a tiger of enlightened views, and makes no distinction on account of color, age or sex.

—A London physician has discovered that many of his paralytic patients owe their ills to the use of hair lotions which contain carbonate of lead.

—There are seventy-nine publishing establishments in New Jersey. There are in that State seventeen daily newspapers, seventy-nine weeklies and three monthlies.

—The Catholic Church at Orange, N. J., is to be one of the most elegant edifices of the kind in this country. It is by no means finished and has already cost $130,000.

—Captain General Dulce is becoming very popular in Cuba, he was received recently at the Tacon theatre at Havana, with hearty cheers from the greater part of the audience.

—A Philadelphia convict opened a hole in the wall of his cell by playing upon the mortar with vinegar which he saved from his daily rations, and a syringe which he made from a tin cup.

—Max Maretzek is going to give New York a season of twenty nights of opera and has engaged La Grange, Kellogg, States, Brignoli, Hablemann, Orlandini, Antonnucci and Hermanns as the leading members of the troupe.

—A royal officer in Canada recently gave evidence of his peculiarly English patriotism by remarking, as he looked across the St. Lawrence at a place where it is twenty-one miles wide: "Ah, this reminds me of the Thames."

—A gentleman of Houston was awakened by strange sounds the other night, and going out to his garden found three negroes busily engaged, two in digging and the third in reading aloud from the Bible. They were after the pirate Lafitte's gold.

—A Massachusetts paper is bold enough to express the opinion that the effort now making to give women the right to vote will, if successful demoralize the world more than any event since Eve was induced to eat the forbidden fruit in the garden of Eden.

—In spite of the old proverbs murder will not always out, and the sun does not bring everything to light, for during the past thirteen years there have been one hundred and five murders committed in New York, the perpetrators of which have not been discovered.

—New Jersey people have made a discovery, with which they are not pleased. They find that oil, condemned in Philadelphia as dangerous, escapes confiscation by being taken out of the State, and as Camden is the nearest town outside of the State, it is taken over and sold there.

—A revenue agent in Cincinnati, visiting a suspected distillery, came upon one room marked "private," and securely locked. After some little delay he managed to effect an entrance, only to discover a young man on a bed in the worse stages of the small-pox. The agent did not stop to confiscate anything.

—A boy in New York concluded to shoot himself the other day, and successfully carried out his conclusion, all because he could find no work and preferred immediate death by powder and ball to prospective starvation. As is usual in such cases, if he had waited a short time longer he could have gotten work.

—The Boston *Post* says: Supervisor Noah, of Tennessee, reports to Secretary McCulloch that with the sanction of the Department, he can recover several lots of whisky sunk in the Arkansas and other rivers, one of which amounts in value to $40,000. This is watering whisky beyond the operations of the New York distillers.

—The Providence *Journal* says of the pilgrim fathers: "Men like Winthrop and Dudley prove, on examination, of very moderate calibre. They were designed for village deacons rather than for founders of States. Had not their schemes speedily fallen to pieces, the experiment of New England colonizations would have proved a very paltry affair indeed."

—Chicago has a new idea, it is proposed to make a broad drive or boulevard all round the city, one mile from its limits, with small parks here and there all along the road. An idea similar to this for the Pittsburgh park has been published in the GAZETTE in a letter from a prominent citizen, and as the Chicago plan as proposed, is expected to pay for itself and all the necessary improvements, we advise our Councils to get a copy of the plan and study it before going further in the matter of a park here.

THE SMOKY ISLAND DAMS.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Several months ago I had the pleasure of throwing out some suggestions, through your paper, relative to Parks for Pittsburgh and Allegheny; being at the time under the impression that our over-worked and sooty population had at last waked up, to the apprehension that the whole of life does not consist in work, nor the whole of happiness in accumulation of dollars.

Among other suggestions for the location of Parks, was the spot in Allegheny, lying between South avenue and the river; the land being at present too low for any use, but capable of being easily filled up to the level of the avenue, and made a most lovely and attractive spot, open to the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and blessed with the life and excitement of running waters and pure breezes. The ground in question has various claimants at this time, but for the use that I proposed, there is no doubt but a clear title could be obtained, readily, and at little expense.

Years ago, when Bank Lane zigzaged along, with as many angles as the House of Seven Gables, some of the lot-owners held titles down to low water mark. An act of the Legislature was afterwards obtained to straighten the Lane and change its name to South avenue, at the same time giving considerable more length to the southern end of the lots, inside of the avenue line. The claimants to low water then transferred their title to the ground south of the avenue to the city; with the understanding, of course, that it was forever to remain open to the river. That is the position of one portion of the ground in question. The other part, south of that, again, is called an island, because a little dampness divides it from the northern portion, having sufficient water in spots to make it a favorite resort for geese and ducks, of the tame sort. That part could doubtless be bought at a very moderate price for park purposes.

But, lo! there is an officer, whose duty or pleasure it is to nose around, and then report to the assembled wisdom of the city, the existence of any unoccupied grounds, and to show by what means they may be made available for business purposes. Full of a desire to serve the municipality, he surveys the southern border, and alights upon the most beautiful spot about the two cities, selected by the present occupants because of its loveliness, and owned in almost every case by him who occupies. Here he finds many acres of open space, bordered by the river, and in the most matter-of-fact style, report to Councils that a large area of *the best territory for business purposes* can be secured by the construction of a series of hideous dams, in front of their premises, to catch and hold whatever may come drifting along during high water! A series of stagnant pools, where now the pure river breezes blow, would then supply odors of decomposing vegetable and animal matter. Faugh! the thought of it is sickening.

How could Mr.—— so far forget the homage due to beauty and health, as to recommend such a thing? Or, is it indeed true, as is reported of the scavengers who clean the London sewers, that men become so habituated to the bad odor, that sewers are to them the synagogue of all that is sweet.

On further consideration, and a recent view of the grounds, I would say to the zealous officer, be patient; the work that you recommended is going on. At distances, growing shorter and shorter, are stationed the miserable shanties of squatters, built upon crazy wooden flats, and dotting the space over. Each one of these dam shanties is gradually accreting a large quantity of filth and refuse of all sorts; and the city of Allegheny will have the proud distinction of tracing a part of its growth to ordure and rottenness, like the mighty tree of the forest. May it remain for countless generations to glory in that source of its growth, and may it ever hold in grateful remembrance the memory of him of the Dams.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Alaska Fur Trade.

It is officially stated that the Russian American Fur Company, from the small prices paid to the hunters of Alaska, must realize over one hundred per cent. upon the first cost of the skins. The Russian American Company for the last fifteen years kept employed in their trade from 12 to 15 steam sailing vessels, all built or purchased by themselves. Their exports between the years 1842 and 1862 were as follows: 1,762,122 skins, of various fur-bearing animals, of which 372,894 were of the fur seal, and 808,000 were of the mink. Besides this, they exported during the same time 6,000 pounds of Castoreum, 8,207 pounds of Walrus bone, 25,797 pieces of Beaver tail, and 40,588 pieces of paws. Castoreum is a substance of strong penetrating smell, of a light brown or yellowish color when fresh, and of a reddish brown when dried. It is obtained from two secretory sacs, one in each groin of the beaver, and is used as a medicine for its supposed antispasmodic properties. The Islands of St. Paul and St. George are asserted to be very rich in seal fur, and the assignees of the Russian American Fur Company and other persons are in Washington endeavoring to obtain the sole right of conducting the fisheries on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and the Aleutian Islands. A bill introduced into Congress proposes to limit the number of seals to be killed annually on the Island of St. Paul to 75,000, and upon the Island of St George, 25,000; this number, it is stated, can be captured without exhausting the supply.

Several bills on the Alaska fur trade are now under the consideration of the Committee on Commerce, and it is conjectured that a law will be passed dividing the islands into sections, establishing intervals during which hunting shall not be allowed in certain sections, and fixing the largest number to be taken from each annually, so as not to exhaust the supply; prohibiting the use of firearms on the islands (which scatters and drives the seals away if practiced too much), and forcing a continuance of the old custom of using spears and arrows; preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors to the inhabitants, taxing the skins one dollar each and empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the right to engage in the traffic at the highest price per annum obtainable from responsible parties, for each section separately, with a view of giving the opportunity to all who wish to engage in the trade, and cheapen furs by breaking up the old monopoly and preventing a new one.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Styles in Stationery.

The styles of stationery are elegant and showy. Monograms, ciphers and initials are illuminated in mediæval lettering, and invitations are a union of mediæval and script. The visiting card is of smooth board, unglazed, and nearly square. The size for ladies is larger than that for gentlemen. The name is engraved in script, though English is still admired. If the owner of the card has regular reception days, the day of the week should be mentioned in the left hand corner, under the name. The custom of turning down corners of a card to denote the purpose of a visit, gives way to the more estimable politeness of writing words that suit the caller on the face of the card. English expressions of the simplest kind are in the best taste. The purpose of a call may be best denoted by the words, Condolence, Congratulation Visit, or To take Leave—as the case may be.

Fashionable writing paper for ladies' use is nearly square, firm and substantial, with delicate tracings and figures. For gentlemen, thick English unruled paper is imported, of the finest finish. Crests and coats-of-arms, in single and particolors, and more distinguished for envelope seals and note headings than monograms. The street and number of residence is engraved on the proper place for the date on note paper. The names of country residences are engraved in rustic design.

A square note sheet is the proper size for invitations; on this the monogram for weddings should be always white; for general invitations, in single or illuminated colors. An oblong envelope suits this sheet best. Invitations should be written in the simplest language. Mrs. ——— desires the pleasure of your company on such an evening, is sufficient, the time at which dancing begins being added at the foot of the note. And it is in good taste to answer or decline an invitation as soon as possible, that the hostess may know the number of her guests.

Wood cards on thin shavings of veneer are inclosed with invitations, which occur on the fifth anniversary of a marriage. The Tin Wedding comes on the tenth anniversary, and is announced by a tin card. Crystalized cards are used for the fifteenth year, or Crystal Wedding. An appropriate present for this occasion, by the way, is a punch bowl, server and cups, entirely of turquoise or pink glass in the present style. The Silver Wedding, twenty-five years after marriage, requires the invitation and monogram to be lettered in silver. The Golden Wedding in gold leaf.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A NEW YORK letter to the Boston *Traveller*, says: We are in a fair way of soon having a light that will supersede coal gas in every respect. I refer to the magnesium light, which, as an illuminating medium, has been nearly brought to perfection. It has already been introduced here, and its brilliancy is nightly radiant from the windows of some of our prominent Broadway stores. Beside the adjacent gas lights it looms up wonderfully, rendering the ordinary lights sickly and dim by comparison. From experiments already made, it is estimated that the cost of the oxygen or magnesium light will be from thirty to forty per cent. less that the ordinary gas light. One of the great advantages of the new gas is the fact that under its brilliancy the delicate shades of purple, green and blue appear as brilliant as in the full light of day. A party of wealthy capitalists have already commenced the construction of the necessary works for the manufacture of the new gas, and it will probably be soon brought into general use.

ADVERTISING, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is certainly making progress. The burlesques and pantomimes are full of tradesmen's puffs. At Drury Lane a well-known firm of haberdashers have a scene to themselves for the exhibition of their Christmas goods, while Covent Garden introduces a similar display on behalf of a rival establishment. At the Polytechnic, a so-called scientific lecture is devoted to the glorification of a pushing watchmaker. The attractions of the South Kensington Museum are fully proclaimed by advertisement in the theatrical column of the *Times* along with "Puss in Boots" and "Turko the Terrible."

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN!

NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED. A FULL SET FOR $8,

AT DR. SCOTT'S.

378 PENN STREET, 3D DOOR ABOVE HAND.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF GENUINE VULCANITE. my9:d&T

GAS FIXTURES

WELDON & KELLY,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers,

AND LAMP GOODS.

Also, CARBON AND LUBRICATING OILS,

BENZINE, &c.

No. 147 Wood Street.

se9:n22 Between 5th and 6th Avenues.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

We are now prepared to supply TINNERS and the Trade with our Patent

SELF-LABELING

FRUIT CAN TOP.

It is PERFECT, SIMPLE and CHEAP. Having the names of the various fruits *Stamped* upon the *Cover*, radiating from the center, and an *Index* or pointer stamped upon the Top of the can. It is clearly, distinctly and PERMANENTLY LABELED by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner.

No preserver of fruit or good HOUSEKEEPER will use any other after once seeing it.

Send 25 cents for sample.

COLLINS & WRIGHT,

139 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &C.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,

AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $500 to $1500, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Pianos.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—An entire new stock of

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS;

HAINES BROS., PIANOS;

PRINCE & CO'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS and TREAT, LINSLEY & CO'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

de8 43 Fifth avenue, Sole Agent.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

B. TIEGEL,

(Late Cutter with W. Hespenheide,)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 53 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

se26:v21

NEW FALL GOODS.

A splendid new stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.,

Just received by HENRY MEYER.

se14: Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

DYER AND SCOURER,

H. J. LANCE,

DYER AND SCOURER.

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET

And Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALL PAPERS,

NEW WALL PAPERS,

For Halls, Parlors & Chambers,

NOW OPENING, AT

107 Market St., near Fifth Ave.,

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

se18:

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

CONFECTIONERIES.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CREAM CANDIES AND TAFFIES,

And dealer in all kinds of FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, SAUCES, JELLIES, &c., &c.

se4 112 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and Dealers

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.,

No. FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 8 FOURTH STREET,

(Between Liberty and Ferry streets,

Orders promptly attended to. ap18:

TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &C.

FALL ASSORTMENTS

OF

DESIRABLE GOODS

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

TRIMMING SATINS,

IN BLACK, ORANGE AND ALL COLORS.
PLAID AND STRIPED SATINS,
BLACK AND COLORED BONET VELVETS,
BONNET AND NECK RIBBONS,
HANDSOME SASH RIBBONS,
SILK SCARFS,
LACES AND LACE GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES. New design. Another lot.

BOULEVARDE SKIRTS,

IN STRIPED AND BRAIDED. Just received.
WOOL AND MERINO UNDERWEAR, all sizes and quantities
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
MEN'S MERINO AND WOOL ½ HOSE.
LADIES' PLAIN AND FANCY WOOL and MERINO HOSIERY.
FLEECED COTTON HOSE.
WOOL GLOVES AND MITS.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
WOOLEN GOODS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

77 and 79 Market Street.

ja13

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE,

THE NEW SKIRT,

"LE PANIER PERFECTION."
"THE FAVORITE," "THE POPULAR,"
"THE RECEPTION,"
THOMPSON'S TWIN SPRING,
"WINGED ZEPHYR,"
"GLOVE FITTING," CORSETS AND PATENT "PANIERS."
THE NEW GORED OVERSKIRT, "BELLE HELENE," richly embroidered; an elegant street or Skating Skirt.
RICH RIBBONS FOR BOWS, SCARFS AND SASHES.
ROMAN STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
SATINS, all shades and widths.
FLOWERS, PLUMES, HATS AND BONNETS.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR.
The richest and latest novelties in GIMPS, FRINGES AND BUTTONS.
We especially direct attention to the great excellence of the HARRIS SEAMLESS (Rouilion) KID GLOVES over all others, and for which we are the Sole Agents.
A complete line of GENTLEMEN'S "STAR" SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SELLING AGENTS FOR LOCKWOOD'S PAPER GOODS, and all other popular makes.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Woolen Goods at a Great Sacrifice.

LARGE STOCK OF YARNS,

In all Colors and Qualities.

LADIES' AND MISSES' WOOL HOSIERY.

GENTS' AND YOUTHS' ONE-HALF HOSE.

GLOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' & Gents' Wool & Merino Underwear.

HOOP SKIRTS.

FINE VARIETY OF EMBROIDERED & LACE

Handkerchiefs and Collars.

PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS

OF EVERY VARIETY, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Jobbers will especially do well to call on us now, as we wish to sell most of our goods before commencing to take stock.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

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A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,

Have just received a large and judiciously assorted stock of

EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS,
TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY,

Kid Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Slipper Patterns, Zephyr Goods, Scarfs and Gents Furnishing Goods,

and Notions generally.

A splendid selection is afforded in special novelties suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

to which the attention of lady readers is specially called.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

de8 NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

BARGAINS IN ALMOST EVERYTHING.

REAL HEM STITCH, all Linen, HANDKERCHIEFS, 17c, 19c, 25c and upwards.
TAPE BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS 6¼c, 8c to 50c.
All our HATS at one-half regular prices.
All the new BALMORAL SKIRTS and Bradley's latest styles of HOOP SKIRTS, at the Lowest Prices in the City.
GENTS' MERINO VEST and DRAWERS, 40c to $5,00.

AT EATON'S,

No. 17 Fifth Avenue.

de5

DRY GOODS.

54. — 54.

KITTANNING

EXTRA HEAVY

BARRED FLANNEL,

A VERY LARGE STOCK,

NOW OFFERED,

IN GOOD STYLES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

54

WOOD STREET.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AT EASTERN PRICES,

NO. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS,

GREENVILLE FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

DRY GOODS

AT COST,

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,

TO CLOSE STOCK.

THEODORE F. PHILLIPS,

87 MARKET STREET.

de23

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

DRY GOODS

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.

No. 52 St. Clair Street.

All Wool Grey Twilled Flannel for 37 worth 62½c.
Delaines for 20c. worth 25.
Slightly Soiled Blankkets $4,00 worth $6,00.
Waterproof for $1,25 worth $1,50.
Poplins for 37½c, worth 50.
Kid Gloves for $1,50 worth $2,00.
Paisley Shawls $13,00 worth $20.00.
Velveteens 2,00 worth $2,75.
Bleached Muslin 12½c. worth 16.
Unbleached Muslin 12½c. worth 17.

Cheapest and best stock in the city. No. 52 ST. CLAIR, near Liberty street. de29

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third door above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CEMENT, SOAP STONE, &C.

HARTMAN & LARE, No. 124 Smithfield street, Sole Manufacturers of Warren's Felt Cement and Gravel Roofing. Material for sale. ja5:30

HYDRAULIC CEMENT DRAIN PIPE.

Cheapest and best Pipe in the market. Also, ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT for sale.

R. B. & C. A. BROCKETT & CO.

Office and Manufactory—240 REBECCA ST., Allegheny. Orders by mail promptly attended to. je22:r98

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 23, 1869.

The markets in a general way have been dull during the week, and with a demand restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, the volume of business on the aggregate has been light. In regard to values, there have been some few slight changes, but none deserving of special notice.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull: 70 to 80 cents.

APPLES—Quiet; sales at $3,50 to $5,50 per bbls, for inferior to choice.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter is in rather better demand, and we now quote at 37 to 40 cts.

BEANS—$3,25 to $3,50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 4c.

CRANBERRIES—$19 to $20.

CARBON OIL—Very firm and but little offering, prices although irregular, are tending upward.

CORNMEAL—$1 to $1,10 per bush.

CHEESE—Sales Hamburg at 16 to 17; and Goshen at 19 to 20c.

EGGS—Dull but unchanged, at 25 for limed, and 29 to 30 for fresh packed.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firm with sales of quarters at 14, and halves at 18. Apples 10 to 11.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull at former quotations: we now quote at 12½ to 13c.

HAY—Baled Hay continues dull and depressed but unchanged; we continue to quote on wharf at $20 to $25—mostly at $20 to $23.

HEMP—Sales at $210 per ton.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,25 to $6,50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm with jobbing sales at 14½ to 15 for Shoulders, and 19 to 19¼c for Hams. Country Lard, 18½ to 19 and 20c for prime kettle rendered in tierces, and 21c in kegs and pails. Mess Pork, $30,50 to $31.

POTATOES—Small sales in store at 85 to 90c.

POULTRY—Market almost bare—demand light.

LARD OIL—Is held firm at $1,38 to $1,40 for No. 2, and $1,68 to $1,70 for No. 1.

SEEDS—Sales of Cloverseed at $9,50 to $10, the latter figure for English. Timothy Seed is unchanged at $3,25 to $3,50. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2,35 to $2,40.

SALT—Still quoted at $2 by the car load.

SORGHUM—Dull; 60 to 65c.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is dull and unchanged; $1,75 to $1,80 for Winter. Oats still quoted at 64 to 65c on track, and 66 to 68c in store. Rye is quiet and unchanged at $1,45 to $1,47. Corn is dull and irregular; there was a large sale of mixed, the other day, at 70c, but this is considered below the market, as dealers generally quote mixed at 75c, and prime Yellow at 80c. Barley is unchanged at $2 for prime Penna, and Ohio Spring, and $1,80 to $1,85 for No. 2 Chicago.

ONIONS—$5 to $6 per bbl.

TALLOW—Rendered, 11 to 11¼c.

RAGS—Sales at 4½ to 5c.

PEANUTS—Sales 8½c per lb.

FEATHERS—Live Geese Feathers quoted at 75 to 80 to the trade, and the usual advance in a retail way.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. We quote Spring Wheat, $7,00 to $8,00, and Winter Wheat, $8,50 to $9,00 per barrel. Rye Flour, $7,50. The Pearl Mill quote their best brands, made of the best Wheat, as follows: Extra Family Flour, in barrels, at $9,30, and, in sacks, $9,00 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,00, and, in sacks, $9,70 per barrel; Spring Wheat Flour, in barrels, $7,80, and, in sacks, $7,50 per barrel. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra Family, (Winter) in barrels, $9,30, and, in sacks, $9,00 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $9,80, and, in sacks, $9,50 per barrel, and Spring, $8,00, in barrels, and $7,70, in sacks, per barrel.

WHISKY—Sales Highwines, in a jobbing way, at 98 to $1.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 136⅛@136¼.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1869.

MONEY.

Money exceedingly easy at 6@7 on call and 7@9 for prime business paper. Bank statement favorable, showing continued expansion in loans and increase in deposits. Loans, $264,954,619; increase, $615,785. Specie, $28,864,197; decrease, $394,339. Circulation, $34,265,946; decrease, $13,207. Deposits, $197,108,163; increase, $1,616,220. Legal Tenders, $54,022,119; increase $1,095,036. Sterling quiet at 109¾@109¾. Gold firm; opened at 136 and closed at 136⅛@136¼. There were heavy shipments to-day. Nearly a million looked on at the commencement of the active outflow of gold, as cotton and other produce are above the limits of shippers. Exports of the week, $1,190,414.

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Governments steady but quiet. Coupons of 1881, 112⅛@112¾; do. '62, 113@113¼; do. '64, 109⅛@109⅝; do. '65, 110⅛@110⅝; new do., 108⅛@108⅝; do. '67, 108¾@108⅞; do. '68, 108⅞@109⅛; Ten-Forties, 107⅜@108.

State securities firm. Missouris, 87@88; new Tennessees, 67¾@68; North Carolinas, 62¼@62½; Virginias, 63½.

The Railway market was active and buoyant with a general rise in prices, especially on Central, old Southern, Ohio and Mississippi, Reading and Toledo. The short interest having been largely increased by the recent "bear" talk, many persons find themselves short of stocks on an advancing the market The wealth of the street appears concentrated on the "bull" side, and indications point to higher prices. The report that Henry Keep has parted with his Northwestern stock is unfounded. Michigan Southern was the special feature this afternoon and touched 98⅜ ex-dividend. Miscellaneous shares dull, except Pacific Mail, which rose 2 per cent. Express shares quiet.

Five-thirty Prices:—Cumberland, 37@38; Wells Express, 25½@26½; American, 42½; Adams, 59¼@59¾; United States, 52@55¼; Merchants Union, 17¼@17¾; Quicksilver, 25¾@26; Canton, 58¾@59; Pacific Mail, 120@120¼; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅜@36⅝; Hartford & Erie, 28; Mariposa, 7¾@8; do. pref., 25@25½; New York Central, 165½@165¾; Erie, 38¼@38½; do. preferred, 63½@65; Hudson, 130¼@130½; Harlem, 134½@134¾; do. preferred, 137; Reading, 96⅛@96½; Terre Haute, 41@41½; do. preferred, 66¾@67; Wabash, 62½@62¾; do. pref, 75½@77; St. Paul, 74@74¼; do. preferred 94½@93¾; Fort Wayne, 123¼@123⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, 37@37½; Michigan Central, 118@118½; Michigan Southern, 93@93½; Illinois Central, 138⅛@139½; Pittsburgh, 92¼@92¾; Toledo, 105¾@106¼; Rock Island, 132⅝@132¾; Northwestern, 83@83⅛; do. preferred, 88½@88¾;

Mining shares dull. Gregory 280; Grass Valley, 27.

Copper Stocks at Boston—Copper Falls, 16; Franklin, 16; Hecla, 70; Hancock, 3; Minnesota, 2; Quincy, 25¼

Clearances at Gold Exchange Bank, $51,000,000.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury, $1,708,906; payments, $983,055; balance, $86,600,553.

Imports for the week—Dry Goods, $2,520,259; General Merchandize, $3,550,077.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cotton dull and decidedly lower; sales of 650 bales of middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 80,162 barrels, Flour 10a15c better for low grades, moderate export and home trade demand, some speculative inquiry; sales of 12,800 barrels at $5,71a6,30 for superfine, State and western, $6,90 7,30 for extra State, $6,75 for extra western, $7,70a9,25 for white wheat extra, $6,75a9,00 for R. H. O., $7,50 for extra St. Louis, $9a9,20 for good choice do. Rye flour; sales of 300 barrels at $5,80 7,50. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky nominal at $1,01 free. Grain receipts—wheat of 108 bushels. Wheat very firm for spring and in moderate export demand, winter dull and drooping; sales of 43,000 bushels at $1,60a1,63 for No. 2 spring in store and delivered, $2,05a2,10 for white. California rye dull and heavy. Barley in good request; sale of 10,000 bushels of Turkish at $1,98, 2,000 bushels Canada West at $2,15. Barley Malt quiet; sales of 12,000 bush. Rye Malt $1,45. Corn; receipts 41,609 bush; market scarcely so active, but without decided change in price; sales of 48,000 bush, at 93a96c for new mixed western; 97a98½c for western yellow; 94a97c for white southern, and $1,09½ for old mixed western, delivered. Oats; receipts 3,320 bush; market quiet and scarcely so firm; sales of 38,000 bush, at 75a75½c for western in store and 76¼a77c for do. afloat. Rice dull. Coffee; sales of 600 bags of Rio on private terms. Sugar dull; sales of 120 hhds of Cuba at 11½c. Petroleum; 22½a23c for crude and 36c for refined bonded. Hops quiet, at 8c for American. Coal quiet. Leather; Hemlock sole steady, at 28½c for Buenos Ayres. Molasses dull; sales of 65 hhds Cuba at 30a42c. Wool firm; sales 500,000 pounds at 47½a47¾ for domestic fleece, 65a67½c for picked lots; 40a52c for pulled; Linseed Oil is quiet at $1a1,01. Spirits Turpentine is quiet at 55a56c. Pork is a shade firmer and sales are reported of 745 bbls at $30a30,37 for new mess; $29a29,25 for old; $25a26,25 for prime; $28a29,50 for prime mess; also sales are reported of 500 bbls new mess, seller February, at $30. Beef is steady and 170 bbls sold at $9a16,50 for new plain mess; $14a19,50 for new extra mess; tierce beef is quiet and steady; 1,060 tierces sold at $27a32 for prime mess; $32a37 for India mess beef. Hams are firm 120 bbls sold at 30a35c. Cut Meats are firmer; 600 pkgs sold at 13a14c for shoulders; 15½a17c for hams. Dressed Hogs are unsettled and sell at 13a13¼c for western; 14½15c for city; middles are firm and quiet; sale 90 boxes short ribbed at 15a15½c. Lard is firmer and 650 tierces sold at 19a20c for steam; 20a20¼c for kettle rendered; also sales 250 tierces of steam, seller, April, at 19¾c. Butter is quiet and sells at 28a35c for Ohio. Cheese is firm at 16a20¼c. Sheating Copper is quiet and irregular at 31a33c; ingot copper is active, excited and higher, sells at 25½a25⅝c for Baltimore; 26c for Tennessee, and 25½a26¼c for Detroit. Scotch Pig iron quiet and firm at $40a42; American pig dull at $35a40 and drooping; $90a95 for refined English and American. Sheet iron firm at 10¼a11½c for Russia. Nails are quiet at 5¼ for cut; 6¾c for clinch and 27a30c for horse shoe. Freights to Liverpool are less active; engagements per steamer are reported of 50,000 bush corn at 7d; 500 bbls flour at 2s.

Latest.—Flour closed firm and fairly active for extra State, but other kinds dull and drooping. Wheat; quiet and steady for spring and dull and heavy for winter. Rye dull and heavy at $1,48a1,50 for western. Oats nominal at 74½c in store, and 76¼a77c afloat. Corn dull at 93a95c for new mixed western, and $1,06 a 1,09 for old mixed western in store and afloat. Pork quiet and very firm, with sales of 250 bbls mess, seller, February, at $30,25. Beef quiet and steady. Cut Meats firm with a fair inquiry. Bacon firm with an inquiry at full prices, Lard very firm at 19¾a20c for fair to prime steam. Eggs dull at 29a32c.

Dry Goods.—The market is still inactive for all classes of goods and prices are generally firm. Speculators are endeavoring to run up the price of cotton bags which are now held by agents at an advance. The American and Androscoggin bags are buoyant at 37½a40; Lewiston 40a45, the latter an extreme figure. Heavy brown sheetings firm at 16½a17; printed calicoes 13½a14½, for fancy of standard makes.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—Tobacco is steady and unchanged. Cotton scant; middling held at 27½c. Hemp—there was some movement in undressed, and prices were ranging from 90ca$1,40. Flour quiet and business small; super sold at $5,50a6; extra at $6,25a6,75, and double extra at $6,90a8. Wheat in very little demand, with sales fair to strictly prime fall at $1,40a1,70. Corn dull at 70a71c for white. Oats heavy and drooping at 58a62c. Barley firm for choice to fancy spring at $2,05a2,25; good Iowa sold at $1,80. Rye—small sales at $1,28a1,30. Whisky dull at 95c. Pork active and higher at $31 on spot, and $30a30,50 for future delivery. Bulk Meats active and higher, with large sales for future delivery; loose dry salted shoulders sold at 12½c on spot, hams at 15c, clear sides at 16¼c, and shoulders, packed, at 13c for future delivery; sales were also made at 12½c for shoulders, 15¼c for rib sides, 15½c for hams, and 16¼c for clear sides. Bacon stiff and advancing at 14½a14¼c for shoulders, 17½c for clear rib sides, and 18c for clear sides and sugar cured hams. Lard buoyant at 19c for prime tierce, and 20½c for keg. Receipts, 1,600 bbls flour, 4,100 bush wheat, 1,800 bush corn, 5,800 bush oats, 400 bush barley, 900 bush rye, 1,050 head hogs.

Hogs stiff at 10a11c, dividing on 200 and 275 pounds; number packed to date, 223,800; same time last year, 237,000. Cattle quiet, with but little demand for shipment; prices ranged from 3¼a7c, gross.

CHICAGO, January 23.—Eastern Exchange 1-10 off buying to 1-10 premium selling. Flour $5a6,15 for spring extras. Wheat in fair request and 1a1½c lower; sales No. 1 at $1,17½a1,25, and No. 2 1,13½a1,15½, closing at $1,14a1,14½c; sales at $1,44 this afternoon. Corn less steady; old No 2 57a58c: No 2 kiln dried 56c; new 54¼a54½c: no grade 49½a51c, closing steady at 54½c for new; sales No. 2 at 64c, and No. 1 at 69½c, sellers, for the last half April, 53½a53¾c for new, sellers, February, and 56c for new, buyers, February, and sellers, March, nothing doing since change. Oats moderately active and steady at 48¼a48¾c for No. 2, and 45½a46c for rejected, closing at 48¼a48½c for No. 2; sales sellers for the month at 48¼a48½, and buyer for the month at 49c. Rye less active and 1a1¼c lower; sales No. 1 at $1,15a1,16½, and No. 2 at $1,13a1,14, closing at $1,16 for No. 1. Barley firm and 2a2½c higher; sales No. 2 at $1,78a1,80, and rejected at $1,55, closing at $1,79a1,80 for No. 2. Highwines flat and nominal. Mess Pork steady at $30. Bulk Meats active and ¼c higher; short ribs 15½c; Cumberlands 13¾c. Lard active and ¼c higher, closing at 19¼c for steamed. Green Hams 15¼a15¾c. Dressed Hogs quiet and firm at $12a13, closing firm at $12,50a13,00, dividing on two hundred pounds. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—9,624 bbls flour, 38,250 bush wheat, 98 895 bush corn, 27,820 bush oats, 4,502 bush rye, 4,240 bush barley. Shipments—9,223 bbls flour, 9,284 bush wheat, 19,619 bush corn, 7,063 bush oats, 1,895 bush rye, 1,200 bush barley.

Hogs firm and active; sales at $9,75a10,50 for fair to choice; receipts 5,778 head; shipments 6,449 head. Beef Cattle neglected and nominal at $3,50a7,75 for common to choice smooth.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middlings nominal at 27¾a28c; sales 750 bales; receipts 3,331 bales; exports 11,089 bales. Gold, 136¾. Exchange Sterling, 14a14½. Commercial, 147¾a148. Flour steady; superfine at $6,75; double extra at $7,25; treble extra at $7,75a8,25. Corn at 78a80c. Oats at 68a70c. Bran quiet at $1,15. Hay at $24. Pork firm at $31a31,50. Bacon firm-er, with sales shoulders at 15¾c, clear rib at 18¾c, and clear sides at 19c. Lard active at 20c for tierce, and 22¾c for keg. Sugar active; common at 10½a11¾; prime at 12¾, and yellow clarified at 13a14¾c. Molasses active; common at 64c; prime at 67a69c; choice at 71a72c. Whisky depressed; western rectified at 95ca$1,02½. Coffee steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, January 23.—Flour firm and prices unchanged; choice Minnesota $6,00a6,50; choice Wisconsin and Iowa $5,50a6,00. Wheat quiet at $1,20 for No. 1, and $1,14½ for No. 2. Oats steady at 47¾c for No. 2. Corn dull at $56a58c for new. Rye active at $1,10 for No. 1. Barley advancing at $1,70a1,75 for No. 2. Provisions advancing. City Mess Pork $29,25a29,50. Sweet pickled Hams 16¼a16¾c for prime city. Lard 17c. Dressed Hogs firm at $12,50a13,00. Receipts—4,000 bbls flour, 33,000 bus wheat, 1,000 bus oats, 1,000 bus corn, 15,000 bus rye, 1,500 bus barley, 600 dressed hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls flour 200 bus wheat, 1,000 bbls and 100 tcs pork.

CLEVELAND, January 23.—Flour; market quiet and steady, with a moderate demand; city made; $11a11,25 for treble extra white; $9,50a9,75 for double extra abmer; $8,25a8,50 for double extra red and amber; $7a7,50 for double extra spring, and $9,25a10,00 for double extra white. Wheat; sale of one car of No. 1 red winter at $1,69, and one car of No. 2 do. at $1,59. Corn held at 71c. Oats held at 61c. Rye; sale of one car at $1,30. Petroleum; there is an active demand for both eastern and western markets: refined held at 34a35c for round lots; small lots 2a3c higher.

TOLEDO, January 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unchanged and steady at previous quotations; $1,70 for No. 2 amber and $1,90 for No. 1 white Michigan, closing firm. Corn steady and unchanged in price; new is offered with less feeling and held firmly; sales of new at 54c, and rejected new at 59½c. Oats 1c better, with a moderate business in Michigan at 57½c. Rye dull. Barley in better inquiry: Canada advanced 5c, with sales at $2,10; State held at $1,75. Dressed Hogs moderately active and firm and a shade better at 12¾c, dividing an 180 pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet, prices nominal, choice shipping at $1,25. Legal Tenders 74¼. Mining Stocks for the past week were active with a general improvement in values. Alpha at 58. Belcher 190. Bullion 30. Challar 168. Confidence 35. Crown Point 69. Empire Mill 130. Gould Curry 198. Hall Norcross 61. Imperial 169. Kentuck 236. Ophir 35. Overman 77, Savage 79. Sierra Nevada 30. Yellow Jacket 14,75.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Flour unsettled and more active for Iowa and Minnesota; family $7a7,75; Ohio family $8,50a9,50. Wheat dull and firmer; prime red $1,70a1,90; amber $5,00. Rye $1,60a1,65. Corn advanced and in fair demand, with sales of 5,000 bushels new yellow at 91a92. Oats steady at 72a75 for western. Petroleum firmer at 35 on spot, 35½ for February and 36 for March delivery. Crude nominal at 25. Provisions held firmly. Whisky declined; sales 98a1,00.

MEMPHIS, January 23.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28a28½c; receipts were 1,598 bales; exports, 311 bales. Flour is dull and superfine brings but $7a7,50. Corn, 70c. Oats, 70c. Hay, $25. Bran, 25c. Cornmeal, $3,60a3,75. Pork, $31,-50. Lard, 20½a21½c. Bulk Meats firm, shoulders, 13a13¾; side, 17½c. Dressed Hogs are scarce at 12½c. Potatoes are unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—Tobacco; sales of 179 hhds. at $5a17,25 for lugs and cutting leaf. Cotton 28½c. Mess Pork $30,50a31. Lard 20c. Bulk Shoulders at 13½c, clear rib sides 16½c, clear sides 17c. Bacon Shoulders 14½c, clear rib sides 17½c, clear sides 18c, all packed. Superfine Flour $5,50a6. Wheat $1,75a1,85. Corn 63. Oats 60c. Rye $1,42a1,45. Whisky, raw, free at $1,00.

BUFFALO, January 23.—Flour dull. Wheat in no demand. Corn dull and unchanged; a few cars of new sold at 74a75c on track. Oats nominal at 64a65c. Rye in but little inquiry and held at about $1,35. Barley dull and firmly held at $2,05a2,10. Seeds firm but quiet. Pork, Lard, Highwines and Dressed Hogs firm with no sales.

BALTIMORE, January 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn dull; prime white $1,85a1,86; yellow $1,82a1,85. Oats dull at 65a73c. Mess Pork active at $31a31,50. Bacon active; rib sides 17¼a17½c; clear do 18a18½c; shoulders 15a15¼c; hams 20c. Lard quiet at 20c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 23.—17 cars iron ore, W H Shoenberger & Blair; 10 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 car rye, Thomrs Moore & Son; 5 do iron ore, Wells & Co; 1 car fish, E H Myers & Co; 124 sks rye, Christy & Benham; 1 car bones, Seward & Campbell; 1 car lumber, Aubery, Cromlow & Co; 2 cars potatoes, J B Campbell; 100 bbls oil, Wm McCutcheon; 50 do do, John Spear; 1 bdl leather, H E Weimer; 6 kgs tobacco, C C Baer; 4 cases handles, J Woodwell & Co; 15 do do, Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co; 1 bx glassware, Atlantic Glass Co; 3 casks telegraph wire, J R Taylor & Co; 2 bbls cider, 22 kgs lard, Vangorder & Shepard; 1 bbl scrap iron, J B Jones; 2 kgs apple butter, O Barnett; 200 sks barley, W H Garrard; 2 kegs, 1 bx butter, E Heazleton; 9 sks millfeed, J H Hillerman; 4 bbls, 2 kgs, lot loose, scrap iron, Mullins & Maloney; 1 sk scraps, 5 do hair, 2 bbls tails, 8 oil bbls, 3 bbls scrap iron, B Plaum; 1 bbl flour, Mrs Sarah Obey; 129 bdls chairs, 19 do rockers, Bedford Chair Co; 100 dozen washboards, Freeman & Berger; 52 bbls onions, John Shaff; 25 bxs crackers, Reymer & Bro; 36 caddies, 5 hf butts tobacco, Shipton & Wallace; 1 fanning mill, R Carlisle.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 23.—5 bags rye, Jos S Finch & Co; 18 bags oats, J Graham; 12 do do, 5 do corn, Marshall & Bro; 100 bgs oats, Keil & Ritchart; 20 sks buckwheat flour, Carson & Bro; 40 do do, Vangorder & Shepard; 58 sks oats, 127 do rye, Scott & Gisal; 16 do wheat, J S Demit; 60 bbls refined oil, Johnston & Paine; 17 bales hay, Moreland & Mitchell; 3 cars limestone, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 car grain, Crawford & Co; 1 car metal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 do do, Lyon, Shorb & Co; 2 do do, Brown & Co; 240 bbls oil, Fisher & Bro; 21 sks rye, Adams & Austin; 4 bgs beans, 28 do oats, Keil & Ritchart.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 23.—2 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 5 do do, Superior Iron Co; 10 do do, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, Brown & Co: 1 car barley, Pier, Dannals & Co; 5 tes hams, F Sellers & Co; 5 bbls lard oil, Jas Lippencott; 100 sks 25 bbls flour, 111 sks oats C B Leech; 75 bbls 100 sks flour, John Wilson & Son; 8 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 6 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 3 pkgs, H Rea Jr; 20 bgs buckwheat flour, J Porterfield; 1 bbl whisky, Little & Mechling; 33 bgs rye, 40 do barley, N J Meek; 15 bbls flour, R Robison & Co; 10 doz brooms, J A Renshaw; 7 bbls onions, J J Pettit; 55 bbls highwines, W Miller N Co; 25 green hides, G N Hoffstott; 12 bbls apples, Vangorder & Shepard; 30 bdls broom handles, W Mordorf; 1 car oats, Bingham & Lang; 100 bbls flour, John McDevitt; 100 do do, Keil & Ritchart; 1 car millfeed; H Schnelback; 160 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 1 car millfeed, S B Floyd; 300 bbls flour, owner; 3 cars rye, Culp & Shepard; 8 bales broom corn, Z B Taylor; 100 green salted hides, Hartley, McKee & Co; 100 bbls flour, E Heazleton.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 23.—1 car barley, Guckenheimer & Bro; 1 do do, M Heckelmann; 15 bbls oil, S M Cumings; 7 cars metal, Pittsburgh Iron & Forge Co; 1 do do, Rogers & Burchfield; 3 do do, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 1 car wheat, Gilmore, Straub & Co; 20 bxs soap, J Kohen & Bro; 1 car flaxseed, M B Sydam; 1 car wheat, W McKee; 1 car shingles, McCurdy & McGinness; 2 cars metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 100 do do, Geo Stewart.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with scant five feet in the channel by the Monongahela, and six feet by the Allegheny marks. Weather continues clear and pleasant, while business, we regret to say, is dull, freights being scarce.

The following boats were in port yesterday: Champion, Bellevernon, Kate Putnam, Camelia, Millie Ebbert, Wild and Savanna.

The Sallie cleared for Cincinnati and Louisville on Saturday with about three hundred tons of freight. Pilots—Capt. Jacob Poe and his son George.

The Grey Eagle arrived and departed for Parkersburg as usual.

The Glasgow departed for Cincinnati and Louisville on Saturday evening, with a moderate trip. Pilots—Marsh Hays and Tom Javens.

The Champion, Captain Fuller, will be the first boat out for Cincinnati, leaving to-morrow evening. She is a very neat and substantial steamer, and offers superior accommodations for passengers.

The Bellevernon, Captain J. J. Darragh, Jr. will be the first boat out for St. Louis, leaving to-morrow evening.

The Mollie Ebbert, Captain George W. Ebbert, is up for New Orleans, as is also the Camelia, Captain Thomas Poe, for Nashville.

—The Armenia left New Orleans for Pittsburgh on Thursday, and the Lorena left St. Louis the same day for this port.

—Capt. Geo. Rea and Harry Dohrman have bought the machinery of the Lillie Martin, and will, during the present year, build a hull for it.

—Capt. J. B. Conway, of the burned Silver Cloud No. 2. is in Cincinnati conferring with the insurance companies having risks on his boat.

—The Magenta and Memphis for New Orleans with 69 cabin passengers. She will come above Memphis next trip. The Memphis *Sun* says: The once lucrative Memphis and New Orleans trade is extinct.

—Jas. Cartwright, an old river pilot and well-known citizen, died at his residence, on Cloyd's Creek, Tenn., on Sunday last. He was a brother of Capt. John Cartwright, formerly commander of the A. Baker.

—Captain Newton, one of the owners of the Mountain Boy, bought the Cottage No. 2, at Charleston, West Virginia, on Wednesday, and intends to build a Mountain Boy "No. 2" for her machinery, at Pittsburgh, for the Gallipolis and Kanawha trade.

—The Natrona was recently ordered to be sold, by the United States Court of St. Louis, on account of mariners' liens. The Deputy Marshall went down to Black River to effect the sale, and found that a man named McSweeney had run off with the boat. He was pursued, and the boat subsequently captured.

—Mr. Drake has introduced a bill in the Senate to regulate the construction of bridges over the Missouri River, and it is now in the hands of the Committee on Commerce. The Mississippi levees, and the improvement of the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony are also under consideration in the Senate.

—Captain John D. Adams purchased the steamer Leni Leoti at Little Rock, on Monday, and will put her in the Memphis and Little Rock trade in connection with the Thos. H. Allen, W. A. Caldwell, Argosy and Ozark, making five boats in the line. The Leni Leoti has been running in the New Orleans and Arkansas river trade.

—The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 19th, says: A man named W. H. Westbrook, who victimized Silverthorn, of the Evansville *Journal*, by imposing on him a monstrous fib that he was our successor in these columns, has "swung around the circle," and is demonstrating his bibulous capacity somewhere in the vicinity of Vicksburg. A "Harry Whiteman" might restore his equanimity.

—A St. Louis dispatch says: Several weeks ago, Judge Treat of the United States District Court, ordered the sale of steamer Natrona at Popular Bluff, on Black river, in this State, to satisfy the claims of deck hands and others. She was to have been sold last Saturday, but when Marshal Thomas arrived at Popular Bluff, he found the steamer had been taken away. The Court has issued an alias order, and the boat will be taken back to Popular Bluff and sold.

—The Nashville *Union and American* says: Captain Wm. Dix has introduced a new system of steamboating that will certainly prove successful. It is the co-operative plain. He has recently sold out the Ella Hughes to his principal officers—the master, clerk, mate, pilots, engineers and bar-keeper, all being now equal owners, and alike interested in her business. Under this plan he announces his boat an independent packet, and proposes to fight out the season on his own hook, entirely free from all combinations, lines, or companies.

Rivers and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—The weather is clear and cool. The river is falling, with nine feet of water in the canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROSADALIS

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

de7:b10-MWF

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the milo and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Fourth street, Philadelphia. e2:v87-MWF&F

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Leave Company's Wharf Boat, foot of Wood Street,

DAILY, AT 12 M.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
BAYARD.....A. S. SHEPHERD, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
GREY EAGLE.....C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by
se14 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The steamer CHAMPION.....WM. FULLER, Captain.

Will leave for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 26th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
ja23 or JOHN FLACK, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The new and splendid Passenger Packet BELLE VERNON.....JOHN DAHRAH, Master,

Will leave for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to.
JOHN FLACK,
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On and after TUESDAY, November 17th, 1868, trains will arrive at and depart from the Depot corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrives.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
McKeesport Accomd'n	11:00 A. M.	2:

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MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869

GLENWOOD, January 20, 1869.

☞ **MEETING OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.**—The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at HARRISBURG on THURSDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, at TWO o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention, and other appropriate business.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Chairman of Committee.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, } Secretaries.
J. R. MCAFEE, }

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 79¾@79½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58½@59½f.

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 136¼.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: The Alaska Fur Trade, The Smoky Island Dams, Styles in Stationery, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Imports, Markets. Seventh page: Speech of Hon. John Covode in Congress on the Kansas Pacific Railroad bill, A full description of the new Iron process and the Chemistry of the operation.*

THE new State Guard of Tennessee, enrolled under Gov. BROWNLOW's proclamation, for the support of the civil authorities in enforcing the laws, will be recruited altogether from the white race, and principally in the Eastern districts of the State.

THE Democrats held their primary meetings on Saturday last, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the county convention which will chose delegates to the forthcoming gubernatorial convention at Harrisburg. So far as we can judge, Gen. GEORGE W. CASS has swept the county, and will certainly secure the instruction of delegates in his favor by a very decisive majority.

IN 1868, the value of merchandise imported was not only unprecedentedly large, but surpassed the value of the articles exported to an extent never before witnessed. New York journals now declare that the imports for the present year, judging from the movements for the Spring trade, will be much larger than last year, and exports considerably less. Spending more than is earned, whether on the part of an individual or a whole community, must lead eventually to a smash up.

IT IS REPORTED at Cincinnati that the Pennsylvania Central has either purchased, or leased for a term of years, the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, thus securing an independent entrance to the city by the connection easily to be made with the Eastern line already under its control.

Fort Wayne stock is selling heavily at New York at 123½, cash, with equally heavy sales at 119½ seller 60, which means that the clique, now aiming at the control of the road, are buying its stock for election purposes, and mean to unload after the annual meeting next month. Upon that basis, the expenditure of half a million, in the margin, might secure the control of the corporation for one year. Does any one think that the winning clique would not find some way to get this money back, and a good deal more?

A COMMITTEE of the House, with Gen. GARFIELD as Chairman, has been appointed under the resolution adopted by that body on the 20th, as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to inquire and report to the House what legislation is necessary to provide for taking the ninth census, as provided by the Constitution; and said committee shall have leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise.

It is not probable, at this late period of the session, that the committee will be able to mature in time for this Congress to enact suitable provisions for a census to be taken this year. It is evident, however, that Gen. GARFIELD, who originated the resolution, and members generally, have come to perceive the existing objections which forbid the delay of the census until 1870, and that the subject will claim and receive the earliest attention from the next House, which is to be organized March 4th.

FOLDING AND PASTING.

There continues to be much talk in some of the newspapers concerning legislative extravagance, particularly in regard to the folding and pasting of public documents. Much of this talk is yet more "extravagant" than anything that has been done, this year or last, in the profuse outlay of public moneys. For instance, the accusation is made and reiterated that $87,000 were paid last year for folding and pasting. No evidence has been adduced, and none will be, in support of this charge; and for the simple reason that none exists. It is true that $87,000 were made for the minor officers of the last House, but it is not true that all these officers were employed in folding and pasting. Economy is, doubtless, a good thing in money matters; but when these newspapers enforce it in their use of truth, it cannot be commended.

The last Legislature made places for too many subordinate officers. Nobody maintains the contrary, or attempts to justify what was done. At the opening of the present session Mr. E. H. RAUCH, formerly for two or three years Clerk of the House, put in an offer to do the folding and pasting for both Houses for $9,000. This offer was not accepted, because, among other reasons, of a law determining how many servants each House should have, and fixing the salaries to be paid them. Under this law folders and pasters were appointed, the total cost of the service for both Houses amounting to $11,800, and no more. Why do certain newspapers conceal this fact, and insist that the cost runs up to forty and even sixty thousand dollars?

Afterwards, in the House, a resolution was passed to increase the number of folders and pasters by ten. This would make the whole number for the House, twenty with one Superintendent. Now, our judgment is that these ten supplementary men are not actually needed. Any newspaper publisher or book-binder would do the work with considerably less than the ten men originally provided for. But the members all want their documents for mailing at about the same instant, and want them delivered into their own hands, so that there may be no mistake in regularly forwarding them. Hence, the demand for the additional number. A proposition was, indeed, made in the House for twenty-seven additional folders and pasters, but it has not been adopted, and is not likely to be.

Last year the total number of officers of the House ran up to 95 or 98; this year to only 65 or 68; all at reduced salaries, making a clear saving of $40,000. It is among the curiosities of politics that the last Legislature, which was shamelessly prodigal in the number and pay of its servants, escaped without censure, while the present bodies, aiming at considerable retrenchments, and making decided progress therein, are assailed as profuse beyond precedent or endurance.

If nothing worse was going on at Harrisburg than buying 150 copies of PURDON's Digest for the use of the members, and hiring ten or twenty more subordinates than are needful, we would be almost content. Can keen-eyed newspaper critics discern nothing more? Then this Legislature, so lustily denounced, is the purest that ever assembled at Harrisburg.

One word more. We do not object to holding the Legislature to rigid accountability. But newspapers have nothing to gain but much to lose, by distorting the facts which they present to the public. They weaken their own influence by that sort of warfare. All thoughtful persons perceive that journalism is subject to two vices: one the inordinate laudation of favorites; the other, the measureless abuse of whomsoever falls under censure. Of course, notable exceptions exist. But, speaking generally, this is an accurate statement of the case. The reputation of journalism will be advanced by moderating excesses on both hands.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

The Philadelphia *Post*, with its customary vehemence, makes the following strong declarations:

"The Republican party in Pennsylvania is committed to Impartial Suffrage. It has gone so far that to retreat would be cowardly and disastrous. There are, we know, so-called Republican leaders who would gladly drop this principle, but the Radical voters, the men who give inspiration and purpose to the party, upon whom it depends for success, will never consent to such treachery. *They demand that in the next campaign Impartial Suffrage shall be blazoned on the Republican banner;* they insist that it shall be declared in the platform; they will not accept as their candidate for Governor next fall any man who is not pledged to the principle. They are determined that colored men in Pennsylvania shall have all the rights of colored men in the South. They do not believe that the citizenship which is conceded as a right in the South should be wrongfully withheld in South street."

That a good many Republicans of Pennsylvania, ourselves among the number, are irrevocably committed to Impartial Suffrage, and are anxiously watching for a favorable moment to bring that question up for solution by a distinct proposition to amend the Constitution, is too plain to admit of controversy. It is, also, true that among Republicans of our sort there are diversities of opinion as to what the phrase Impartial Suffrage fairly implies. Some maintain that it covers only all adult white males, whether citizens according to existing laws or not. Others insist that it includes all adult male citizens, white and black, and no more. While another class aver that it embraces all adult citizens, male and female, white, black, yellow and red. With this last class it is our fortune to concur, though we do not expect or hope to get all we desire in this direction this year, or for many years.

What we want of our contemporary is to be told when and where the Republican party of this Commonwealth, as a political organization, took up this matter of Impartial Suffrage, defined what is meant by it, and ordered that a direct issue should be made in regard to it. If such action has been taken, it cannot be difficult to descend from rhetoric and dogmatism to particulars.

Nor will it follow, if it shall be made manifest that the Republican party stands pledged to Impartial Suffrage, that to fail to press the measure to an immediate issue would be equivalent to a "retreat," at once "cowardly and disastrous." THOMAS fell back from before HOOD, to Nashville, but that was a retreat not so much in substance as in form, and was neither cowardly nor mischievous. A wise commander never brings on a battle until he is ready for it; knows he has concentrated his forces so as to have them well in hand, and has secured all practicable advantages of position.

So, too, we would be glad to know when and how the "Radical voters" demanded "that in the next campaign Impartial Suffrage shall be blazoned on the Republican banner. We claim to have some knowledge of the feelings and purposes of "Radical voters," in this State, and on this topic, having acted with them for a quarter of a century, without ever being thrown into an eddy or diverted from the main purpose; but we do not know that they have resolved to enforce any such demand.

We shall be glad upon the assembling of the next Republican State Convention to find that public sentiment has so fully matured as to make it possible and wise to inscribe Universal Suffrage on the banner, and shall be prepared heartily to sustain the inscription; but we confess that we not now perceive a strong probability that the delegates to the Convention will be animated by such a purpose, or that instructions to that end will be given to them by their constituents.

This affords us no satisfaction; but we believe it to be the truth, and so we write. Pennsylvania is slow. The Republican party within its borders partakes largely of this slowness. Even in Ohio our friends made the issue prematurely and were so badly beaten as to put off the day of final triumph. We are not disposed to repeat that disaster here, if it can be avoided. Let discussion proceed, the more earnest, searching and persuasive the better, until discussion shall have done its proper work of informing the popular mind, and then the sooner the case shall be ordered to the ballot-box the wiser.

It is certainly inconsistent for Republicans to force Impartial Suffrage, under any understanding of that phrase, upon the Southern States, while they refuse to accept it here at the North. We have repeatedly raised this point, hoping that a sense of decency, if not devotion to principle, would quicken the march of the Republicans of Pennsylvania towards absolute political equality. The *Post* does well in holding it up for renewed consideration.

Descending from the high ground of principle to the lower level of expediency, it may be well to remark that the extension of the suffrage to all male citizens, irrespective of color, would give the Republicans a clear addition to their majority of about eighteen thousand. A prejudice must surely be powerful that withholds a political party from doing an act of justice to which it is strongly urged by self-interest. The Democrats do not hesitate regularly to resort to forgery and perjury to increase the number of their voters. If they could gain eighteen thousand men they would give fraudulent certificates of naturalization to the devil and his imps. And yet the Republicans of this State obstinately refuse to profit by a principle just in itself, and which they have helped to carry into effect at the South. They refuse to do right, when the doing of it would make them invincible evermore. It is not easy to see how political blindness can be made denser than this.

Our judgment is that Congress ought without delay to frame and submit for ratification a Constitutional Amendment going to the extent at least of conferring the right of suffrage on all adult male citizens. Such an amendment would pretty certainly be ratified by a sufficient number of the Legislatures, and thus the matter, as far as the amendment should go, be closed out. It is better this amendment should be submitted at once, rather than delayed for three or six months, and for reasons which all public men cannot be slow in comprehending. Will Congress act?

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

The two Houses of Congress are committed against any grant of bond-subsidies to railways not entitled thereto under existing laws. We regret that neither House has been able to come up to the same ultimatum against further grants of the public lands. The country wants every avenue by which private speculation, whether under or over the plausible plea of the public interests, can reach and deplete the national resources, so completely closed as to wipe out all these applications, and extinguish that section of the lobby, at least until another Congress shall assemble. But, members seem to have found it too severe a trial for their virtue to close every door, and so the land-grant movement is not only unchecked but threatens an increased absorption of the public domain.

In the meantime, the subsidy projects are only scotched, not killed. No longer asking for government bonds, they propose that Congress shall guarantee the payment of the interest upon a limited amount of their own securities. This is substantially the same thing. Under the old practice, which we would all like to see discontinued, the theory was that the subsidy was only a guarantee. To be sure, it included both principal and interest, but if we now guarantee the interest only, and if that guarantee is practically to bind us until the principal shall be paid, the security will satisfy investors who foresee that it is sure to be permanent. What then shall we have gained by a change of policy more plausible than real?

Everybody agrees that a very few, of the large number of the pending applications for public aid, may have substantial merit. The difficulty is not in the discrimination, but in the fidelity and firmness with which that discrimination shall be made. And so great is the public apprehension that Congress would err, (to put it mildly) in its judgment upon the various schemes now before it, that the common consent of the people accepts the exclusion of them all, as the best policy for the present. If, however, the recent agitation of this subject shall result in barring out the indiscriminate crowd who now swarm in the Capitol-lobbies, even at the expense of limited concessions to a few meritorious applications, the people may, on the whole, have good cause for congratulation.

That statesman will be wonderfully ingenious who shall discover any mode by which the public credit can be loaned to private corporations, under any form of guarantee upon either the principal or interest of their obligations, with the moral certainty of an exemption from any ultimate liability therefor. Congressmen will do well to remember that no such mode has yet been propounded. It might be well to consider also that in these transactions, the principal and interest are practically synonymous terms, or, perhaps, that of the two, the question of interest has the most intrinsic importance. Provide for that, and the principal takes care of itself. If Congress forgets this truth, the lobby are better posted up; and have recently modified their tactics accordingly. Whatever may be done with the public lands, we hope they will not fall into the other trap which now stands open and invitingly baited.

How would it do for Congress and the lobby to change places?

A BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

At the last session of the Legislature, the Senate appointed a committee consisting of WILMER WORTHINGTON, RUSSELL ERRETT and G. P. WICKERSHAM, to inquire into the propriety of establishing a Board of State Charities. In prosecuting this inquiry, these gentlemen visited all the charitable and correctional institutions supported in whole or in part by State appropriation, and some that are under municipal and private control. The facts ascertained and the results arrived at, they embodied in a report which makes a pamphlet of fifty pages, and which is deserving of a much more extended circulation than it will officially receive.

After reviewing the whole case, the Committee recommend the enactment of a law, a draft of which they submit, creating a Board of Public Charities, to consist of five members, to be nominated by the Governor and approved by the Senate, to serve without compensation, but to have their traveling expenses paid, and to be authorized to employ a Secretary and Agent. The duty of this Board is to supervise all Institutions receiving aid from the State, to visit them all at least once in each year, to ascertain whether the moneys appropriated to them respectively have been and are economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully executed; and whether all parts of the State are equally benefitted by them.

The Board shall also require their General Agent, at least once in every two years, to visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county jails or prisons, and alms or poor houses.

Two of the five Commissioners to be residents of Philadelphia county and one of Allegheny. A room to to be assigned to the Board in the State Capitol.

That such a Board would prove of great utility, is evident to all men who are even superficially acquainted with the Institutions in question. It ought to be created, and we doubt not this is the view the Legislature will take.

THE ENGLISH SURRENDER.

On the 20th of August, 1865, the British government denied its liability for the Alabama depredations and absolutely refused to submit any question on that point to the arbitrament of a foreign State. Thus EARL RUSSELL wrote to Minister ADAMS:

Her Majesty's Government are the sole guardians of their own honor. They cannot admit that they may have acted with bad faith in maintaining the neutrality they professed. The law officers of the Crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than any foreign government can be presumed to be. Her Majesty's Government must therefore decline either to make reparation and compensation for the captures made by the Alabama, or to refer the question to any foreign State.

But our Minister still pressed the point of liability, and, as to an arbitration, declared the position of the Republic as follows, in a note dated October 23, 1865:

I am directed to say that there is no fair and equitable form of conventional arbitrament or reference to which they (the United States) will not be willing to submit.

The question of liability is now conceded by public opinion in England; it is in effect acknowledged by the government also, which has agreed to the arbitrament declined by it in such explicit terms two and a half years ago. It is not to be doubted that the Commission now appointed, whether with or without reference to an umpire, will acknowledge the force of that law and of that state of facts to which the English sense of justice has surrendered its national prejudices.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 23, 1869.

Another clue to the murderers of Rogers is alleged to have beeu found. An eminent criminal lawyer, who some years ago defended two desperate characters for an attempted burglary, stated to Coroner Flynn to-day, that his clerk, who comes down town early in the morning, saw these men several mornings in succession prowling around the neighborhood where the murder was committed, evidently on the watch for something. One of them he thinks wore a coat corresponding exactly with the portion of the one torn from the back of the assassin. He has no doubt he can identify them.

Wm. C. Pentow, who committed the bold robbery at the Park Bank this morning, has been committed to trial without bail. He hails from Albany.

The United States District Attorney has commenced proceedings against Messmore and the other defendants in the Kentucky Bourbon case, who recently forfeited their bonds to the amount of $25,000 each, by fleeing from the city. The sureties are made parties to the action.

The celebrated Stevenson cotton case was up again to-day in the United States District Court, the counsel for Stevenson moving for the dismissal of the attachment against his property in this city. No decision is yet reached.

Several officers of the Cuban insurgent army are in this city for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition.

At a meeting held at the Corn Exchange yesterday resolutions were adopted favoring the reduction of tolls on State canals, the early completion of their enlargement and an entire and radical change in their management, and that a committee of seven be appointed to advocate these views before the Legislature.

The wife of Charles Lefferts, cotton broker, eloped yesterday with a young man named Jared E. Tomlinson, of Chicago. The lady took with her jewelry and money to the amount of $40,000. The parties sailed in the City of Antwerp.

A party of thieves last night made a daring but unsuccessful attempt on Fourth street to rob a Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, who keep a jewelry store on Broadway, as they were proceeding homeward with a satchel containing fifty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and a box of valuable laces. One of the thieves was secured by the police after a severe struggle.

The boiler in Conrade's iron foundry, Belmont avenue, Newark, exploded yesterday afternoon, partially destroying the building, injuring the proprietor, Jacob Conrade, fatally, and scalding a boy named George R. Rhinehardt severely.

Report says there is a deficiency of forty thousand dollars in the Fourth United States Collection District of New Jersey.

—The Olympic Theatre at Detroit was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, $20,000; insured for $6,000.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS.

The most efficient DIURETIC, for treatment of all complaints resulting from weakness and derangement of the Kidneys, such as pains and weakness in the Back or Loins; Gravel, Dropsy, Incontinance of Urine, Stranguary, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c., &c. DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS can be used with perfect safety in all cases in children as well as adults. Upwards of thirty-seven years' experience has proven this medicine to be the most uniform and efficient Diuretic ever discovered, besides being in the form of sugar coated Pills, making them easy to take, and not being a purgative, never interferes with the regular discharge of duties. These Pills can be had at wholesale and retail from the Proprietor

GEORGE A. KELLEY,
Wholesale Druggist,
CORNER OF WOOD STREET AND SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

and from all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
50 cents per box. ja18

WHAT ARE YOU TAKING?

Probably two-thirds of the adult population of the United States indulge, more or less, in barroom stimulants. Hot alcoholic beverages are habitually imbibed by thousands of people in the winter months to "keep out the cold." The alcoholic material of all these drinks is more or less *poisonous*, and is rendered all the more deleterious in consequence of being taken *warm*.

Avoid these dangerous excitements. Shun, as you would shun the deadliest drug, all *tavern stimulants*. They paralyze the digestion, congest the liver, disturb the natural action of the kidneys, irritate the bowels, shatter the nerves, and impair the reason.

The operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is diametrically opposite to this. They spur no organ into unnatural activity; but their tone and regulate all. If the digestion is feeble, they awaken the dormant energies of the stomach, and promote the work of assimilation. If the liver is sluggish and torpid, they regenerate it. If the kidneys fail to perform their functions properly, they are regulated without being irritated. If the bowels are constipated, the peristaltic action is moderately increased, and the discharges become natural and regular. If the nerves are tremulous, they are strengthened. If the mind is clouded, the BITTERS tend to disperse the gloom.

These are the effects of the great VEGETABLE TONIC AND CORRECTIVE, which for twenty years has been a staple medicine in this country, and the demand for which steadily increases in all parts of the Western Hemisphere.

It is not offered as a *beverage*, but as a *medicine*; nor will it ever be used to satisfy a craving for alcoholic stimulants, because its effect is to *check*, not to *create*, a false appetite for excitants. The champions of temperance will do well to mark this peculiarity, and to recommend it as the only safe preparation containing alcohol, that can be used for medicinal purposes

THE SOUND OF THE LUNGS.

One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased condition, is by means of listening to the respiration. To those experienced in this practice it becomes as plain an index to the state of the lungs, and is as well known to the operator as are the voices of his most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable, are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is the earlier application of those who become afflicted with those diseases to some one competent to afford relief. The error which had taken hold of the public mind in regard to the curability of consumption, or rather non-curability, is fast becoming obliterated, and it is well that it should be so, not that persons should lose that salutary fear which would make them apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be induced to use remedies while there is any hope. It is the delay in these cases that fills us with apprehension and alarm, for if every one would make timely application of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough, few cases would go so far as to become irremediable.

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL SHORTLY REMOVE TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST. CLAIR.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office Hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 at night.

The Spanish Elections.

The Spaniards have elected to the Constitutional Cortez 300 monarchists, 35 republicans and 15 Bourbonists. These last favor a monarchy, but insist that a Bourbon shall occupy the throne. Those classed as monarchists favor a constitution providing for a king, but include the supporters of various candidates.

The Cortez will be in the nature, first of all, of a Constitutional Convention. It will determine the form of institutions to be established, and will probably endeavor to define them by a written Constitution. No doubt remains that a strong majority adheres to the monarchical system. It is the traditional system of Spain; it is the system of Europe.

The New Indiana Senator.

The Hon. Daniel D. Pratt is a member of the XLIst Congress, and has been a resident of Logansport for the past thirty years. He is one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in the State, but his experience in public affairs does not extend beyond a couple of years service in the State Legislature. He is about 40 years of age and weighs about 400 pounds, and will no doubt prove to be the most weighty member of the Senate since the days of Dixon H. Lewis, Alabama's great Senator.

METALIC ceilings, which consist in the application to the joisting of very thin stamped metal in ornamental embossed panels, have recently been invented. These stamped panels are fitted for every kind of decoration in color, and if inserted as plain surfaces, may be used as the ground for every description of cartoon painting, combining with lightness and durability artistic and ornamental effect, at a comparatively small cost.

IT IS understood in Washington that the negotiation of Mr. Seward with the Republic of Colombia, for the right of way to the Darien Canal, is a failure, and that Caleb Cushing will return home without having accomplished his mission at Bogota.

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS: each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTED---SITUATION.

WANTED.—SITUATION.—A BUSINESS MAN, with good qualifications, who can adapt himself to circumstances, desires a situation. Address G., GAZETTE office.

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED.—COOK.—A good GIRL will find a pleasant home in a small family, by applying early at No. 65 BEAVER STREET, Allegheny City. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. References required.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 3 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

TO LET.

TO-LET.—ONE STORE ROOM. FOUR BASEMENTS, well lighted and finished.
OFFICES in the second story.
SLEEPING ROOMS in the third story, and
ONE LARGE HALL, with two ante-rooms, in the fourth story of A. H. English & Co's new building, Fourth avenue. Apply to A. H. ENGLISH & CO., No. 29 Fifth avenue.

TO-LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of a Business House on Federal street, Allegheny city. Each room is 20 by 80. Splendid location for a PHOTOGRAPHER, SAMPLE ROOM or light Manufacturing. Spacious front entrance, and in the best business portion of the street. For particulars apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, No. 139 Fourth Avenue.

TO-LET.—The Office Rooms now occupied by D. COOPER, on Ohio street, Allegheny city, with good stable.
E. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja23 85 Smithfield street.

TO LET.--TWO Handsomely furnished rooms, with gas and fire, one on first floor, and one front up stairs. Inquire at 199 Third avenue.

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 48 FOURTH AVENUE, adjoining the Bank of Pittsburgh, suitable for a dentist, or physician or some public office. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja18 85 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on Fayette street, Fifth Ward Allegheny. House new, containing Five Rooms, Cellar and Hall, well furnished, Lot—feet front by—feet in depth.
Two Lots on Chartiers street, each 20 feet front by 140 feet in depth, corner of Bayard Alley.
One Lot on Nixon street 20 feet front by 133 feet in depth, Sixth Ward, Allegheny.
Also, for lease 1¼ acres of ground with a good House of Three Rooms with necessary out buildings, at Woods Run, for a term of from one to ten years.
House and Lot No. 220 Lacock street, Allegheny city. Apply to
ALEXANDER PATTERSON,
Corner Juniata and Preble street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. ja22

FOR SALE.—A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing 16 rooms, situated No 46 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny City. The lot is 30 by 140 feet, and has a good brick stable at rear end fronting on Water street. For further information inquire of H. CHILDS, No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh. MWF

FOR SALE.—WAREHOUSE.—That fine TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING, 95 Ohio street, Allegheny, now occupied as a Flour and Grain Warehouse. For terms, &c., apply to M. STEELE & SON, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—REFINERY.—A First Class Refinery, in complete running order, nearly new. Has been in operation but a few months, situated on the A. V. R. R., beyond the present city limits. Capacity five hundred bbls per week. Can be doubled with no extra expense excepting an additional still. Apply at 22 and 24 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS.—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL of wholesale and retail Dry Goods and Notion House, now doing a good business, located on Federal street, Allegheny city. Also the store room with fixtures and cellar "TO-LET." This is an opening seldom offered, as the stand is second to none on the street. For particulars apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE WESTERN AVENUE RESIDENCE, located on Western avenue, Allegheny city, between Bidwell street and Irwin avenue. Residence—brick of 11 rooms, hall and good cellar, gas throughout and all finished in first class style. Lot 48 by 120 to a 20 foot alley, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. ja16

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—A well known and prosperous wholesale business stand, with stock and fixtures, is offered for sale. Satisfactory reasons are given for the disposal. Apply at 77 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE.—In Salem, Ohio, A FARM OF 30 ACRES, with good improvements, an orchard of all kinds of fruit. Would be suitable for a truck garden. For terms, &c., apply to J. G. SAINT, Box 374, Salem, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO. Very cheap. Is nearly new. Address, Box 1345 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE.—Engine and Boiler and Smoke Stack, all in good running order. H. SWOYER, 543 Penn street.

FOR SALE—SHOW CASE.—Enquire of J. R. KENNEDY, 85 Smithfield street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LESSONS IN
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND ITALIAN.

ALFRED H. BROWNING, Professor of the above Languages, and Translator of Letters and Documents, will be glad to receive pupils either at his residence or will visit them in their own homes. Terms moderate. Address office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. ja25:d12

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING, January 26th, at 7½ o'clock, will be added to former lists, on second floor Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,
$1,800 Connellsville Railroad Bonds, (Turtle Creek Division.)
ja26 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, January 25th, 1869.

NOTICE—The assessment for Grading and Paving SPRING ALLEY, from Tweaty eighth to Twenty-ninth street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, February 4th, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
ja25:d54 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

REMOVAL.

The Offices and Warehouses of

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

HAVE BEEN

REMOVED TO THEIR WORKS,

Cor. Thirteenth and Railroad Streets.

Orders left with PARK, McCURDY & CO., No. 132 Second Avenue, will receive prompt attention. ja25:

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
An adjourned sale of the Real Estate of the late JAMES BLACK, deceased.
Will be offered at Public Sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that certain Lot of Ground situate in Collins Township, (now Eighteenth ward) city of Pittsburgh, bounded by lands of Samuel Semple, H. Williams and William Semple, and by a township road, containing 16 acres and 105 perches, and having thereon erected a large double FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with a fine Barn, tabling and other outbuildings, with a good Orchard of Fruit Trees of all kinds, Grapes, &c., and a Coal Bank opened on the premises. Will be sold as a whole or subdivided to suit purchasers.
Also, Lots Nos. 10 and 11 in F. G. Bailey's plan in East Liberty, (now Pittsburgh,) each fronting 60 feet on the turnpike road, and extending back 198 feet, and having thereon erected on Lot No. 10 a frame stable, and on Lot No. 11 a two story Brick Dwelling House, will be sold together or in separate Lots, as best will suit purchasers.
Terms made known at sale.
ja23:d59-MW A. HILANDS, Trustee.

DICKENS' WORKS.

SCOTT'S NOVELS,

Complete in 6 vols. Cloth - - - $10,00
do. do. Half Calf - - $21,00

FOR SALE BY

R. S. DAVIS,
93 WOOD STREET.

R. S. D. will remove to 193 Liberty Street, above St. Clair about March 1st.

THE METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY,
Late No. 67 Wood, Now No. 129 Smithfield,
IS PREPARED TO FURNISH
MISCELLANEOUS,
THEOLOGICAL,
MEDICAL,
LAW,
MUSIC BOOKS, SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.
Library Books and all requisites for Sabbath Schools of all denominations, from the American S. S. Union, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Boards of Publication, Methodist Episcopal S. S. Union, &c., &c., together with DIARIES, BLANK BOOKS, COUNTING-HOUSE REQUISITES and STATIONERY.
Wholesale and Retail.
JOSEPH HORNER,
Successor to J. L. Read,
Methodist Episcopal Block Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—All the book accounts of the Depository under the agency of J. L. Read are with his successor, J. HORNER, who will attend to their settlement. ja23:d48

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A PLANING MILL.—The machinery in the
Monongahela Planing Mill
IS OFFERED FOR SALE,
WITH A LEASE OF THE MILL AND LOT.
The machinery is of the most approved kind, and in good order.
The mill is well located, has all the facilities for doing a large and profitable business, and has a good trade. This is a favorable opportunity to engage in an old established business with a small investment.
Apply to Millingar & Bidwell, corner of Carson and First streets, South Pittsburgh.
ja23 JAMES MILLINGAR.

LANDS TO EXCHANGE.

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

In Chase county, Kansas, will be exchanged for an improved farm in Beaver, Washington, Allegheny, Lawrence, or Westmoreland county, Pa., on or near a railroad. These lands lie in a body, are near the flourishing town of Emporia, and are represented to be well watered, suitable for either stock or grain raising, and near the Atchison & Santa Fee Railroad. Address,
"EXCHANGE,"
ja21:d37-F Box 641 Pittsburgh, Pa.

LUMBER!

ALEXANDER PATTERSON,

Wholesale and retail dealer in LUMBER of all description, keeps constantly on hand and for sale BOARDS, PLANK, SCANTLING, JOISTS, SHINGLES, LOCUST AND CEDAR POSTS, WEATHER BOARDING, FLOORING, FANCY SIDING, PATENT SPOUTING, &c. Also a large stock of OAK, POPLAR, ASH and YELLOW PINE LUMBER. Attention of dealers is invited to my large stock of dry lumber in yards.
NO. 157 REBECCA ST., opp. Gas Works,
And corner of Preble and Juniata Sts.,
ja22:d46 Sixth Ward, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT AT SEWICKLEY,

on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, convenient to the station. The house contains 11 rooms, bath room and closets. The lot contains two acres, with choice varieties of fruit and two graperies, stable and coach house. This property, if not sold by the middle of February, will be rented.
Also, a good house with eight rooms and good cellar. The house is substantially built and will be ready for occupancy by the first of April. The purchaser can have from one to four acres, as he may desire. The lot has an excellent ample orchard on it. Apply to JOHN THOMPSON, on the premises, or at 135 Third avenue, Pittsburgh. (ja21:d25

WATER RENTS

ON NEW BUILDINGS.

All persons who have used hydrant water in erecting or repairing buildings, during the year 1868, are requested to call at the office of the Water Works, Market Building, and settle their accounts. Contractors who have made arrangements with mechanics to settle for the same will oblige by sending in statements without delay.
EDW. S. WRIGHT,
ja18:d17 Assessor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Gottleib WOCHELE, herewith announces to the public that his wife, ANNA KREIBEL WOCHELE, has left him, and he therefore warns all persons not to sell to her on credit, as he will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.
ja23d:40 GOTTLEIB WOCHELE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR
TRANSPORTING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for transporting all the Salt manufactured by the Ohio River Salt Company, for one or five years from January 1 1869, will be received up to 12 o'clock M of the 20th day of February, 1869.
The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to furnish good, staunch, seaworthy tonnage, consisting of barges and steamboats, such as pass good inspection and are in every respect fully equipped with lines and tackle and manned with competent officers and crew.
The Salt to be transported will be delivered from the sheds on the furnace yards of the Company, will be put up in barrels containing 220 lbs. net each, or in barrels of 7 bushels each, or in bags containing 2½ or 3 bushels each. Proposals made should state the price of freight on each kind of package.
The party to whom the contract may be awarded will receive the salt at the furnace yards, will load, transport, unload and deliver the salt on the landing at the following places:
Pittsburgh, Penn.; Wellsville, Steubenville, Bridgeport, Bellair, Marietta, Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, Ohio; Wellsburg, Wheeling and Parkersburg, West Virginia; Maysville, Covington, Louisville, Smithland, Paducah, Henderson, Columbus and Hickman, Kentucky Madison, Jeffersonville, New Albany and Evansville, Indiana; Cairo, East St. Louis, Alton and Quincy, Illinois; Clarksville, Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee; St. Louis and Hannibal, Missouri.
Parties making proposals may include the whole territory to be supplied in one bid, for either one or five years, or may make separate bids for one or five years, on portions of the territory divided as follows:
1. From Pomeroy to all points to and including Pittsburgh, Pa.
2. From Pomeroy to all points to and including Louisville, Ky.
3. From Pomeroy, Ohio, to all points on the Ohio river between Louisville, Kentucky, and Cairo, Ill.
4. From Pomeroy, Ohio, to Clarksville and Nashville, Tenn.
5. From Pomeroy, Ohio, to all points on the Mississippi river, including Cairo, Ill.
The minimum stage of water that parties will be required to freight salt, will be when towboats can leave Pomeroy safely with barges drawing three and one-half feet of water, and tow to such places as they can be reasonably expected to reach with barges of that draught.
The Ohio river Salt Company will, as far as possible, give reasonable tows, though they will not positively contract full tows to each point.
The party to whom any portion, or the whole of the contract, may be awarded, will be required to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.
Bids may be sealed and addressed to Hon. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio, and should be marked "Proposals for Transporting Salt."
The Ohio River Salt Company reserve the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.
THE OHIO RIVER SALT COMPANY OFFER
FOR SALE
All of their large stock of BARGES, FLOATS, GANGWAYS, TARPAULINS, LINE and TACKLE, and the entire stock of articles used in loading and transporting salt; and to such as make acceptable bids, will give the privilege of paying for their purchases in freighting the salt.
OHIO RIVER SALT COMPANY,
R. R. HUDSON, Sec. and Treas.
POMEROY, O., January 11, 1869. ja25:d51

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in co-partnership,
WILLIAM BRUFF, JOHN M. THORP, and JEROME S. BONNET.
The business will be conducted at the old stand under the name and style of WM. MILLER & CO.
WILLIAM MILLER.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1869

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street.
Corner of Irwin, now offer to the trade at low figures, strictly
Prime New Crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Sugars.
New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Refined do.
Golden Drips, Loverings, Brunjis, Stuart's, Adams' and Long Island Syrups.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Molasses.
Young Hyson, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Teas.
Carolina and Bangoin Rice.
Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffees.
Tobacco, Lard Oil, Fish, Nails, Glass, Soaps, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Brandies, Wines and Segars.
Rhenish, Moselle, and Sparkling Hock Wines of Hinkel & Co., in bottles.
Sparkling Moselle, Scharsberg and Johannisberg, Hockheimer, Burgundy, &c.
Brandenburg & Freres' Fine Olive Oil.
do do Clarets, imported in bottles.
do do White Wines, in bottles.
M. Work & Sons Sparkling Catawba.
Fine old Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines.
Free Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies, pure.
do Very Superior Old Scotch do do.
ALSO,
Sole Agents for Moet & Chandon's Grand Vin. Imperial.
Verzenay and Sellery Champagne.
Brandies of our own selection and warranted.
ja22:d43

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, &C.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
409 PENN STREET,
Will Remove on the 1st of April to
NOS. 384 AND 386 PENN,
Cor. Eleventh St., (formerly Canal.)

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale the farm of the late JAMES FULTON, Esq., of Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa.,
Containing 150 Acres
of good quality of land, well timbered and watered, 100 acres under cultivation. This farm is 18 miles from Allegheny City, and upon the Saxonburg & Tunnel Ridge road, convenient to churches, school and mills. For particulars call on the subscribers on the premises, or address them at Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pa.
G. W. FULTON,
ja21:d30 ROBERT FULTON.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.

American Rink,
New York Club,
Empire, Starr, &c.

All other styles and sizes at the very lowest rates at
WHITESIDES & DRUM,
de14 79 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

MONEY! MONEY!!—$4,000 to invest in a Mortgage on City or County Property, for a term of three years.
$2,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years.
WANTED—Business or Accommodation Paper to the amount of $20,000; time from 60 days to 4 months.
WANTED—To exchange a Farm of 160 Acres of Land in Missouri for a Family Horse and Spring Wagon.
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,
de4 Corner Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

DR. ASHBAUGH'S "WONDER OF THE WORLD" is warranted to cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia—sold on the Package System. No one is required to pay until fully tested. I pay $60 per month, a large commission, to good men to distribute these packages. Call at No. 10 St. Clair Street.
ja18 D. C. TILTON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS
JUST PUBLISHED.

I.
BAKER'S NEW WORK.
A BOOK FOR BOYS
From Eight Years Old to Eighty.
CAST UP BY THE SEA,
By Sir Samuel White Baker,
AUTHOR OF THE "ALBERT N'YANZA," "ABYSSINIA," ETC.
16mo. With Illustrations. Fine Cloth.
"The tone of the book is healthy, and boys will find it overpoweringly interesting. Just to test the book, I put it in the hands of my youngest boy, and he never ate a meal with relish until he had finished Ned's marvelous adventures."—*London Athenæum.*

II.
THE GLOBE GOLDSMITH.
THE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH. With Biographical Introduction. By PROF MASSON. Globe Edition. Square 12mo. Toned paper. Fine Cloth. $4.00.

III.
OUR CHARLEY.
AND WHAT TO DO WITH HIM. By Mrs. H. B. STOWE. With Illustrations. 18mo. Extra cloth. $1.00.

IV.
A NEW NOVEL.
WHAT I KNOW ABOUT
BEN. ECCLES,
By Abraham Page.
12mo. Toned Paper. Fine cloth. $1.50.

V.
CASELLA;
OR,
The Children of the Valleys.
BY MARTHA FARQUHARSON.
AUTHOR OF "ELSIE DINSMORE," "MARION HARVIE," ETC.
16mo. Toned Paper. Fine cloth. $1.50.

VI.
THE CLOSING SCENES
OF THE
LIFE OF CHRIST.
Being a Harmonized Combination of the Four Gospel Histories of the Last Year of our Saviour's Life. By D. D. BUCK, D. D. With an Introductory Essay by Rev. W. D. WILSON, D.D., LL.D. 12mo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth. $1.50.

VII.
THE OLD WORLD,
Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor.
TRAVEL, INCIDENT, DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY. By J. M. FREESE, M. D. Liberally Illustrated. 12mo, Tinted paper. Extra cloth. $2.00.
For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price by Publishers. Published by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
715 and 717 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.
ja25:d52

FOR SALE.
1 Acre at Woods Run.
4 Acres and House in East Liberty.
8 Acres, unimproved, on Troy Hill.
3 Acres on Greensburg Pike.
5 Acres on Four Mile Run Road 1¼ miles from P. C. R. R.
70 Acres near P. F. W. & C. R. R.
118 Acres near Pa. R. R., Westmoreland county.
90 Acres at Hill Side Station, Pa. R. R.
4 Farms in Preston county, West Virginia.
185 Acres in Armstrong county, underlaid with coal.
108 Acres and good improvements, in Trumbull county, Ohio.
900 Acres of Timber land, with Saw Mill and dwellings.
House and Lot on Center Avenue, near Kirkpatrick.
House and Lot on Vicroy street.
House and Lot in East Liberty.
House and Lot in Mansfield.
House and Lot on Carroll street, Allegheny.
House and Lot on Beaver avenue.
2 Houses and 4 Lots, very cheap, on Vine street.
2 Lots, very cheap, on Vine street.
2 Houses and Lot on Franklin street.
1 House of 9 Rooms and 2 Lots on Roberts St.
Farms in Illinois, Missouri and West Virginia.
Coal Lands in Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Beaver counties in Penna.
TO-LET.
2 Houses of 9 Rooms in the 17th ward; rent $300
3 do. of 3 do. do. 17th do. do. 144
2 do. of 3 do. do. 12th do. do. 156
2 do. of 6 do. do. 8th do. do. 360
1 do. of 6 do. do. 8th do. do. 300
1 do. of 9 do. do. 3d do. do. 600
1 do. of 3 do. do. 6th do. do. 192
1 do. of 5 do. do. 6th do. do. 240
1 do. of 4 do. do. 17th do. do. 168
1 do. of 7 do. do. 2d do.
1 do. of 6 do. do. Grant street.
The Houses that I have for rent will be rented very low to good tenants for the balance of the rental year
APPLY AT
D. P. Hatch's Real Estate Office.
No. 91 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
no7:p18

PAPER. PAPER.
Printing, Straw,
Rag, Glass,
Carpet,
ROOFING, HARDWARE AND MANILLAS,
Manufactured and sold by
FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,
82 THIRD AVENUE.
CASH PAID FOR ROPE, RAGS AND OLD PAPERS. oc28-z56MF

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THAT LARGE BUILDING,
Situated on Lacock street, near Sandusky, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, and known as "Dr. Sproull's Church."
The building is admirably suited for manufacturing purposes, such as a Woolen Factory, Machine Shop, Cabinet Warehouse, Chair Factory and Flouring mill, is sufficiently strong for any amount of machinery, and has both front and side entrance.
The location is excellent, in the business part of the city, close to market, depots, Federal street, &c., &c. A lease will be given on favorable terms for a number of years. For further information inquire of J. B. McKEE,
Nos. 43 and 45 Federal St., Allegheny city, Pa.
ja7:d14

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS; PACIFIC & ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. TUESDAY EVENING, January 26th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,
2 shares Allegheny Trust Co.
40 " Exchange National Bank.
10 " Coalmen's Trust Co.
20 " Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
63 " Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph.
50 " National Refining and Storing Co.
ja25 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

SEED.
200 BU. CHOICE CLOVER SEED.
250 bushels choice Timothy Seed,
In store and for sale by
MEANOR & HARPER,
329 Liberty street.
ja21 Pittsburgh.

FRENCH
PEAS AND MUSHROOMS,
Just received; also, Fresh Asparagus, Green Corn, Tomatoes, Lima Beans and Okra, put up in tin cans, for sale by the dozen or case, by
JNO. A. RENSHAW,
ja13 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

BARLEY.
2,500 BUSHELS
CHOICE SPRING AND FALL,
In store and for sale by
MEANOR & HARPER.
no30 329 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR SALE & TO LET.—Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several FARMS in good locations. Also, a small WOOLEN FACTORY, with 40 acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM WARD,
ja22 110 Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.
FINE BLACK
POPLIN ALAPACAS.
BLACK
ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.
CHOICE COLORS
IN
ALPACAS AND POPLINS.
AT $2,50
Gored Boulevard Felt Skirts.
AT $3,00
Extra Quality Gored Felt Boulevard Skirts,
NEW STYLES IN
Hoop Skirts,
PAISLEY
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHAWLS.
HEAVY BLACK
DRESS SILKS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
NO. 180 AND 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

GOOD BARGAINS
IN
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

At 12½ cts. Good Yard Wide Soft Finished Bleached Muslins.
At 12½ cts. Heavy Yard Wide Unbleached Sheeting Muslin.
At 12½ cts. Good Dark Calicoes, in New styles.
At 12½ cts. Dark Ginghams.
At 12½ cts. Heavy Wide Linen Toweling.
At 12½ cts. Dark Delains, good styles.
At 25 cts. Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 25 cts. Good Shirting Flannels.
At 25 cts. Table Cloth Cotton.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Muslins, Sheetings, Tickings, &c.,
BOUGHT BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN EASTERN CITIES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182
Federal Street,
Allegheny City.

47. HEADQUARTERS 47.
FOR
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Gray & Logan,
NO. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET,
ROCK THE BABY
IN
EARNEST'S PATENT CRIB.
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE.
Practical Furniture Manufacturers, &c.,
115 FOURTH AVENUE.
Where may be found a full assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture. de25

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT
McCORD & CO's,
131 WOOD STREET.

WALL PAPER—REMOVAL.
THE OLD PAPER STORE IN A NEW PLACE,
W. P. MARSHALL
Has removed from 87 WOOD STREET to
NO. 191 LIBERTY STREET,
a few doors above ST. CLAIR. de18

WALL PAPER,
At 107 Market Street.
Near Fifth avenue. To make room for new goods we will sell
FOR THIRTY DAYS
The stock now in store, at prices that will pay buyers to invest. Call and see.
JOS. R. RUGHES & BRO.
ja16

J. E. SWINT..... J. M. BRATT.
SWINT & BRATT,
ARCHITECTURAL AND
ORNAMENTAL CARVERS
No. 63 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.
A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING, of all descriptions, done. oc9:v36

KEYSTONE POTTERY.
S. M. KIER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
QUEENSWARE, BRISTOL WARE &c.
Office and Warehouse, 363 LIBERTY STREET.
All orders promptly attended to.

ECONOMIZE YOUR FUEL, by using the
SHIVE CENTRIFUGAL GOVERNOR,
the only true and easily regulated Governor made; perfect in its operations and truly reliable. A large size Governor can be seen at the office of PIERCE VAL BECKETT, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents, No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny City, the only agent for this Governor in the West. se22:x96

FRESH FISH.—Benjamin Pul- PRESS still continues to fill all city and country orders for
FRESH WHITE LAKE FISH, SALMON AND BASS.
Send to No. 45 DIAMOND MARKET, Pittsburgh, or his old well known TWIN CITY STAND, Allegheny market oc30

CEMENT—50 barrels Hydraulic Cement in store and for sale by
no17 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.
CHARTERED IN 1855.
ASSETS ..... $2,161,720 19.
Open daily, from 9 to 3 o'clock; also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received of all sums of not less than ONE DOLLAR and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.
Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the 1st days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.
Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.
PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.
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James Herdman, John H. Shoenberger,
James McAuley, James Shidle,
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Charles A. Colton, Ormsby Phillips,
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$10 A DAY.
TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S
PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS
OF AMERICA AND EUROPE, AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Colored—in 4000 Counties.
These great Maps, now just completed show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County rights and large discount given to good Agents.
Apply for Circulars, Terms and Sample Maps to
LLOYD'S MAP BUREAU,
de21-b72-d&T 23 Courtlandt street, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
JOSEPH R. DICKEY, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 26th day of February 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
ja15:d26-M

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of GEORGE CARNAHAN, late of the Borough of Temperanceville, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly probated without delay to MOSES CHESS,
no16:a31M Chartiers township.

NOTICE.—Persons owning property fronting or abutting on Aikens avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, will please take notice the report of viewers, in the matter of the opening of Aikens avenue, has been placed in my hands.
The assessments, if not paid on or before February 11th, 1869, will be entered in Court as liens.
J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney,
ja12:d6 106 Fifth Avenue.

NOTICE.—All Persons know- ing themselves indebted to the estate of ROBERT JONES, late of Pittsburgh, dec'd, will make immediate payment to the subscriber at his store, in Temperanceville, Allegheny county, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES RICHARDSON.
December 31, 1868. ja7:c74

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS—We have in stock a large assortment of styles and various widths of thoroughly seasoned Floor Oil Cloths, which we are offering to the wholesale and retail trade at prices lower, taking quality into consideration, than can be had in this city.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
no30 26 and 28 Sixth street.

SODA ASH—100 tons choice brands in store and for sale by
no17 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

2,000 BUSHELS OF PEACH BLOWS.
ja15 DILLINGER & STEVENSON.

40 BARRELS OF SORGHUM MOLASSES.
ja15 DILLINGER & STEVENSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee..... WM. HENDERSON,
Manager..... M. W. CANNING.
SECURE SEATS DURING THE DAY.
Last week of the great genius of Burlesque,
THE LEFFINGWELL.
An entire change of programme. Two Burlesques in one night.
MEDEA;
Or the Best of Mothers with a Brute of Husband, and as the blooming Widow Twankey, in
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, January 25th and 26th, 1869.
Leffingwell Matinee on Saturday.

AMERICAN THEATRE,
(Late TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.)
W. C. SMYTHE..... Lessee and Manager.
GRAND OPENING.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, first appearance of M'LLE AUGUSTA! AUGUSTA! AUGUSTA! M'LLE MALVINA EVERS,
Miss EVELINE LEHMAN,
Miss EUGENIA SUMMERS,
Miss LIBBIE KIEFE, Miss E. SHERMAN,
And Brilliant Corps de Ballet.
HARRY RAYNOR, HANK MUDGE,
E. W. SMITH, GUS. WILLIAMS,
W. BLAIR, E. MORLEY,
JOE LANG, DELEVANTI BROTHERS,
And Twenty others.
See Programmes. ja25:

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
H. W. WILLIAMS.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
GEORGE R. EDESON.....Stage Manager.
New Faces and Old Favorites! The European artistes, M'LLE COUTELLIER and BROTHER upon the Flying Trapeze, Samuel S. Sanford, H. W. Eagan, Viola Clifton, Ada Richmond, Miss Julia Sanford, Sam Le Vere, George R. Edeson, Emma Marsh, Clara Burton, Jennie Eagan, Lucy Clifton, Josie Forward, &c. The great drama, entitled THE MARCH OF TIME.
Matinee on Saturday afternoon.

BURNELL'S MUSEUM
AND PARLOR MENAGERIE,
The Great Family Resorte.
FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theatre.
Open Day and Evening, all the year round.
Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
Will Lecture at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
Monday Evening Jan. 25, 1869.
SUBJECT:
"A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE."
Tickets 75 Cents to all Parts of the House.
No Reserved Seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.
ja23

FREE
ART EXHIBITION.
The Annual Exhibition of the School of Design will Commence on
Tuesday, January 26, at 10 A. M.,
AND CONTINUE FOUR DAYS.
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., corner of Wood and Sixth avenue. ja25:

THE GRAND
CHARITY FAIR
For the Benefit of the Sick and Poor,
WILL OPEN IN THE
BASEMENT OF THE CATHEDRAL,
On Monday Evening, Jan. 25th, 1869.
A fine band of music will be in attendance each evening, and rare attractions will be introduced. Admission, 25 cents.

FAIR IN MANSFIELD.—A Fair for the benefit of the
New Catholic Church
in the village of Mansfield, will open on the 18th of JANUARY, and will continue for two weeks. Trains on the Panhandle road leave the Union Depot for Mansfield daily at 3:25 and 4:35 P. M., returning at 11 P. M. ja12

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RY. CO., Steubenville, O., January 18, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY Given to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company to meet at its office in Steubenville, O., on MONDAY, February 1st, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing THIRTEEN DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.
J. G. MORRIS,
ja19:d29 Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, January 14, 186 .
NOTICE TO Bondholders.— Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 19 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION CONSTRUCTION BONDS, due on the first day of February next, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.
JOHN H. PAGE, Jr.,
ja15:d20. Treasurer.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, executor of the last will of Dr. JESSE PENNEY, dec'd, will expose at PUBLIC SALE on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the borough of McKeesport, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the southern side of Penn street in James Penney's plan of lots in said borough, at the corner of lot No. 13, thence south along the line of said lot 70 feet to an alley; thence east along said alley 80 feet to the line of Henderson's lot; thence by said line 70 feet to Penn street, and thence by said street 80 feet to the place of beginning; being a part of lot No. 14 in said plan.
For further particulars inquire of
ROBERT CRAIGHEAD, Executor.
Elizabeth.
Or JOHN P. PENNEY,
Attorney, Pittsburgh. ja19:d28

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—ROBERT P. GETTY, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 9th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
ja4:c25:M

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
WASHINGTON BRITTON, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 6th day of FEBRUARY, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.
de21:b77-M

IRON WORKS.

DUQUESNE WORKS,

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

AXLES AND SPRINGS,

Duquesne Iron, Sheet and Tank Iron, Juniata Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Charcoal Iron, Cylinder Iron, XL Iron, Flanged Cutter Bars, Guard Iron, Drag and Dropper Bars, T Rail for Coal Roads, Iron Wedges, Flat Rail for Coal Roads, Boiler Iron, Crow Bars, Chain Links, Boiler Heads, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Carriage, Wagon, Seat and Coach Springs, and Axles, all styles; Slab Steel for Plows, Cultivator Steel, Steel Wings and Moulds cut to pattern, Spring Steel all sizes, A. B. Steel and Steel Tire, Steel Crow Bars, Steel Shafting, &c.

ALL GOODS FIRST CLASS AND WARRANTED.

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PITTSBURGH FORGE

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes:
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
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Office, No. 177 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P'a.

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Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House, ap24:d6 PITTSBURGH.

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Duquesne, XL and Juniata Merchant Bar, Round and Square Iron; Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron; Oval, Half Oval and Half Round Iron; Cylinder and Wagon Box Iron; Drag and Dropper Bars; T and Flat Rail for Coal Roads; Cut Nails and Spikes; Plow, Spring and A B Steel; Laminated Steel; Cutter Bars, Crow Bars, &c.

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CAST AND GERMAN STEEL,

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ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c

Warehouse, 83 Water and 100 First Sts.

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fe14:d48

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Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.

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PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 149 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:c34:dwT

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Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general

Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward,

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THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.
Boilers, Oil Tanks.
Sheet Iron Work.
Railroad Castings.
Rolling Mill Castings.
Engine Castings.
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General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

no9:n69

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FINE LIGHT CASTINGS,

All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.

All Job Work promptly attended to.

Office and Works—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City, Pa.

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Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

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FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions: Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

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Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:t52

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

Butler Street, Ninth Ward,

(Opposite Union Iron Mills,)

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Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Charges reasonable.

EBBERT & MACKLIND.

oc15:128

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Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,

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Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Build to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes. mv14:q5

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Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

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LUMBER! LUMBER!!

ALEXANDER PATTERSON.

Dealer in all Kinds of Lumber.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE:
1,000,000 feet Dry Pine Boards;
150,000 feet 1¼ and ½ inch Clear Plank;
30,000 feet Dry 1½ inch Common Plank;
30,000 feet Dry 1 and 2 inch Oak;
25,000 feet Dry 2, 2½ and 3 inch Ash,
5,000 ft. Dry 2, 2½, 3 in. Cherry & Maple,
30,000 ft. Dry 1, 1½, 2 and 3 inch Poplar;
10,000 feet Dry Poplar Scantling;
250,000 feet Hemlock Joists and Scantling;
750,000 No. 1 18-inch Shingles, sawed;
250,000 No. 1 16-inch Shingles, sawed;
40,000 No. 1 16-inch Shingles, shaved;
40,000 Fire Brick;
1,000 Fire Tile.
100 Tons Fire Clay;

YARDS—No. 86 PREBLE STREET, formerly Manchester, and 157 REBECCA STREET, opposite the Gas Works, Allegheny City. no12

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Doughamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal.

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Consignments are most respectfully solicited.

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Engine Builders, Founders and Machinists.

Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONARY ENGINES, of all sizes.

Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER, of 15-horse power.

CASTINGS, of every kind, made to order at our Foundry, on THIRD STREET, below Market.

RIGS for Oil Wells, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HOUSE and TOBACCO SCREWS and IRON TOBACCO PRESSES, on hand and made to order, at the

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☞ All orders promptly filled. TRY US.

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OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,

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STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;

PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

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BOILER MAKERS

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Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.

Repairing done on shortest notice. ja5:c21

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THE BEST STOVES.

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TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

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Our Agents for Orientals—DEMMLER BROS., Smithfield St.; GEO. HUBLEY, Allegheny City.

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

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"THE FIERY FURNACE,"

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS.

THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR," COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, VAN'S (Cincinnati Pattern) PORTABLE RANGE CAST IRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR, GRATES, free from dirt and dust; GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.

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GET THE BEST.

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FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

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Also on hand and for sale,
PARLOR STOVES,
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Agents Central and Union Pacific Railroad companies, corner Fourth and Wood streets. de5:b13

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 23, 1869.

The bank statement being very favorable, the ease in money has increased, and stocks and gold have advanced, whilst government securities remain barely steady. The high rate of exchange and the scarcity of cotton and other commercial bills has led to heavy shipments of gold, speculators availed themselves of this opportunity to advance the premium from 135⅛ to 136¼, with a strong market. The probability is that a rapid rise in gold will be inaugurated by the foreign houses, as well as the exchange dealers and stock operators who find this working in their hands. The great ease in the money market will give operators all the facilities of carrying large amounts of gold at a low rate which will be still reduced by the scarcity of gold on the market; even the Government can do but little in the way of sales, since the market steadily advanced, under heavy disbursements, and is not likely to decline much, even at the entire sales of the custom receipts.

Government bonds have been barely steady, under a light speculative and investment demand; quotations from Europe are not favorable to any increased demand from there, and unless Congress drops all ideas of reducing the interest or changes the nature of the present issues, European capitalists will prefer their home issues; only in the event of a large rise in gold would there be any inducement to ship bonds on speculation, becoming then a cheap investment.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 136; Eighty-one's, 112¼; Five Twenties, 1862, 113; do, 1864, 109¾; do, 1865, 110; do, 1865, new, 108¾; do, 1867, 108⅝; do, 1868, 108⅞; Ten Forties, 107¼; Railroads — Cleveland & Pittsburg'a. 92; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 123⅜; Chicago & Rock Island, 132⅛; Chicago & North Western, 82⅝; do Preferred, 88¼; Erie, 138½; New York Central, 164½; Michigan Southern, 96¼; Reading, 96¼; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 37; Western Union Telegraph Company, 36½; Merchants Union Express Company, 17¼; Pacific Mail, 119⅞; Adams, 59¼; Mining shares—Gregory, 2,90; Quartz Hill, 68; Smith & Parmele, 2,60; Corydon, 5.

—Alex. Macrae, in his recent Liverpool circular, says: One of the most extraordinary features of this season is the rush of barley from Great Britain to the United States. It appears that American distillers, more especially those of Chicago, have suddenly discovered the superiority of our growth, and we are shipping from the first of this month to the present date some 120,000 bushels, against not a single bushel this time last year! If any evidence was wanted of the constant necessity of Americans and English to try and reciprocate produce, it is here successfully afforded. The value of British barley for malting purposes is 6s to 6s 6d per bushel, of 60 pounds.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 135⅞; United States Sixes, 1881's, 112¼; 5-20's, 1862, 113; 5-20's, 1864, 109¾; 5-20's, 1865, 110; Five Twenties, new, 1865, 108⅜; Five Twenties, new, 1867, 108⅝; Five Twenties, 1868, 108⅞; Ten Forties, 107⅞.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 23, 1869.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

Notwithstanding the weather was clear and pleasant, the sun shining serenely, there seemed to be a slight eclipse over the trade to-day. There was next to nothing done in the way of business, and as a general thing operators were congregated together in knots, discussing the future prospects of the trade, and as usual, scarcely any two of them advocated the same views. One thought the turning point had been reached; that all the excitement, and almost unprecedented advance in prices, was the result of the manipulations of a few designing, monied men, and that the trade is now as it were, on a huge volcano, which at any moment is liable to explode. Another was of quite a different opinion. The advance is all right and legitimate, and, worse still, is only a fortaste of what is coming. The demand is large and constantly increasing, while the production is scarcely holding its own, and as a consequence, a higher range of prices is inevitable. Still another (more conservative) inclines to the belief that in the event of certain contingencies, oil will be higher, while at the same time, the chances are just as favorable for it being lower. A fourth one (wiser than all the rest) thinks none of them, himself included, knows anything about it; that in its present condition, there is not much use in conjecturing in regard to the stocks, production, or demand; or as to whether this clique or that faction will be able or fail to make their point. We have thus briefly sketched, the views of some of those engaged in the trade, merely to show what a diversity of feeling prevails. All, of course, are after the same end, but they have very different ways of getting at it, and while some are destined to be successful, others will utterly fail, in this as in everything else; it has always been so and always will be. There is one point, however, on which nearly all agree, and that, is that unless there is a largely increased production, prices are destined to rule higher this year than they did last.

CRUDE.

The market was exceedingly quiet and rather dullish to-day, and while the offerings were light, buyers were reported remarkably scarce. The next six months, sellers, option, which was sold yesterday at 17c, was offered to-day at 16½c, without finding a buyer; while all the year, which sold on Thursday at 15¾c, seller, was offered to-day at 15c, with a similar result. At Oil City there were offers to sell at $7, against reported sales yesterday at $7,25.

REFINED,

Also, was exceedingly quiet, not a single sale reportrd, and while the market was decidedly dull, prices are without material change. There has been a heavy volume of business during the week, and that, too, at big prices, but to-day as already intimated, was a perfect blank. Private cable telegrams report Marsailles as having advanced six francs since the 4th inst. Bremen and Hamburg at what was equivalent to 61 francs.

RECAPITULATION.

The receipts of Crude during the week were 12,363 barrels, against 25,837 barrels last week; from January 1st to date, 46,770 barrels, against 99,578 same time last year. Shipments of Refined east 3,516 barrels, against 5, 353 last week. Sales this week, 109,000 barrels, against 162,700 last week.

LUBRICATING OILS.

Eclipse Winter Lubricating oil	40c
Eclipse Railroad Axle	35c
Eclipse Machinery	75c
Eclipse Spindle	80c
Eclipse Tanner's Stuffing	40c
Eclipse Tanner's Finishing oil	65c

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. Co., 200 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 50 do tar to Wallace & Curtis, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined	200
" Tar	50

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY Jan. 20, 1869.

CATTLE.

The market has been dull all week, the sales since the date of our last report, on Wednesday, only reaching 365 head. Prices are lower, and, as will be seen by reference to report of sales, there were but very few sold above 7,50. Whole number sold at these yards since this day week, 604 head. To-day there had not been a single sale up to 2 p. m., and there are only some eight car loads in the pens unsold. The following are the sales:

WEDNESDAY.

Zeigler to Baker 18 head, weighing 19,025, at 6,87½; Clark to Kline 16, weighing 15,300, at 5,10; Adams to Hefty 1 bull, weighing 1,200; Shields to Martin 38, weighing 46,178, at 6,50; Hedges & Taylor to Plitcher 19, weighing 20,775, at 5,87; J. M. Cole to E. Baker 2 oxen, weighing 2,650, at 6,50; Adams to Kline 1,7 weighing 20,150, at 6,50.

THURSDAY.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. to J. Aull 2 stags, weighing 3,000, at 6,50; same to same 16, weighing 8,150, at 7; same to same 2 oxen, weighing 3,225, at 7,55; same to same 15, weighing 14,700, at 6,25; same to Hines 6, weighing 6,650, at 5,65; L. Rothchilds to Heintzburger 10, weighing 9,700, at 5,75; same to same 2, weighing 2,025, at 5; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. to Miller 20, weighing 18,150, at 4,60; O. & W. to Finkbine 18, weighing 21,200, at 6,80; Hedges & Taylor to S. Miller 2, weighing 2,300, at 4,75; same to Heintzburger 8, weighing 7,800, at 5,25; same to same 1 bull, weighing 1,225, at 5; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. to McGarvey 19, weighing 20,150, at 6; Henderson to Zeigler 20, weighing 17,600; same to Haley 2, weighing 1,625; Holmes, Hafferty & Co. to F. Rose 46, weighing 38,525, at 5; T. Miller to Aull 19, weighing 19,150, at 6,75.

FRIDAY.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. to W. Duffy 24, weighing 22,650, at 4,25; Robinson to W. Duffy 19, weighing 19,550, at 5,25.

SATURDAY.

No sales.

HOGS,

Under the influence of continued light receipts, the market continues firm, and prices are pretty well sustained. Sales since the date of our last report, on Wednesday, of 1,979 head at from 10 to 11,90, according to quality and condition.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Flour and grain unchanged and quiet in every respect. Cotton dull and prices nominal, 28½c for middling. Whiskey in fair demand at $1,98, although some sales were made at $1,97a$1,97½. Provisions buoyant and prices a shade higher. Good demand for bacon and bulk meats, and a large amount taken by speculators. Mess pork in demand at $30,00, but held at $29,00 delivered at Philadelphia, and 4,000 bbls at $25,00 delivered at Cincinnati, and 75 bbls at $29,50 delivered at Chicago. Bulk meats in demand at 13c for shoulders, 15c for sides, and 15¾a16½ for clear rib and clear sides; 20,000 lbs sides sold at 16c for clear rib, and 16¾c for clear sides, to be delivered on March 10th. Bacon in demand at 14c for shoulders, and 17a17¾c for clear rib and clear sides, but at close all held at ¼c higher. Lard firm at 19¾c, but mostly held at 20c. Sugar cured hams 18½c, and the demand better. Butter dull and plenty at 33a28c. Eggs declined to 21a22c, the supply larger. Linseed oil quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm at 34a36 for refined. Lard oil active at $1,60a$1,65. Gold, 135½, buying. Exchange firm at par, buying. The money market is quiet at 8a10.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COVODE,

On the Kansas-Pacific Railway Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 20, 1869.

Mr. Speaker, I purpose to occupy the floor with a few practical remarks, not to make any set speech, and then to yield to my colleague, (Mr. Kelley.) I discover by the remarks of the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads which he made yesterday, that he appeared to cast a reflection upon the Board of Directors for changing their plan, and running to the southwest instead of making a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at the one hundreth parallel. I think it is only necessary for the House to understand the reason why this change was made to satisfy them that the Board was wise in so doing. This Union Pacific Railroad traverses the valley of the Platte and the valley of the Salt Lake, and it was to be expected that at some time the trade and travel of the country would be interrupted by snow. The Board, knowing that they were building a railroad not only for our own purposes, but one which would be a highway of nations, found it was impossible to have the line so run that at all seasons of the year it would be free from interruption on account of the snow. They diverged, therefore, to the southwest. They did this in view of extending the line to the Pacific Ocean. They did it in view of affording to the Southern States now returning to the Union an opportunity to make connection with that road. They did it in order to allow the Northern cotton States to make a connection with their road at Memphis, while the Southern cotton States could make their connection from Shreveport or elsewhere. This road, taking the course the eastern division has done, will give a great thoroughfare from the Middle and Southern States across the Continent, and secure to the commerce and travel of the world a road upon which they may pass at all seasons of the year. This is why they did it.

It is to be a great thoroughfare between the eight hundred million people in Asia and the two hundred million in Europe in their harmonious intercourse across this continent. And in making this divergence to the south they afford an opportunity for a road to start from the southwest, near Albuquerque, into Mexico, which some day will be of the greatest importance to the American people; for such a road will enable us to carry our institutions, our schools, our churches, religion, and all our other means of civilization down into the interior of Mexico; and to return with trains laden with silver from mines there which are not worked because of the want of facilities for reaching the markets of the world.

Mr. Speaker, it will be recollected that during the last generation the civilization of Great Britain has been carried into the interior of Africa, and into the interior of India at the point of the bayonet. The missionaries which they sent out had to follow the bayonet in those days; but they have a different plan now, and that is the plan indicated by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LOGAN] in the amendment which he has proposed. They now guarantee the bonds of railroad companies, and under the plan of guaranteeing the bonds of railroad companies they have secured the construction of four thousand miles of railway; and these railways, while they carry civilization into every region of that extensive country, at the same time afford facilities for the transportation of their spices, cotton, and other products to market. This policy of England has been adopted because she admits that railroads are the great civilizers of the world.

I wish to say a few word in regard to the Union Pacific Railroad. I am a friend of that road. I give the greatest credit to the men who invested their money in that great enterprise. They deserve it at our hands, and they should receive our applause instead of being denounced, as they have been, as thieves and scoundrels. I say this as one who helped to organize the first movement toward building the Platte Valley Railroad. I took a party out, partly at my own expense, from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Eleven years ago I procured legislation at Omaha, and went to the mouth of the Platte to organize the Platte Valley Pacific Railroad. I was one of the projectors of that line. I am in favor of all these lines, for one single railroad track across this continent is nothing but a mockery. It will not accommodate the great traffic of the world to which I have referred. But my friend from Illinois, whom I have followed for ten years, like the shadow follows the substance, in every movement he has made to economize, yesterday took open ground against this railroad project, while he knows that the bill before the House makes no new grant of lands, but only transfers from one corporation to another a grant made by a previous Congress, and that to accomplish important results and great saving to the Government in transportation, and a saving of hundreds of miles of travel to reach Denver from St. Louis, or points south and east of it.

Why, it is known to this House that I have acted with the gentleman on all questions of economy; I followed him through the tellers. I voted with him on all matters in which the credit of the country was concerned, and in which the question of economy was involved. But he is pushing the matter a little too far now, and I will show you why. The company has constructed a railroad ending nowhere, and now it wants fifty-four miles of subsidy to enable it to finish the road up to Cheyenne Wells. This is the proper point to diverge from to go to Denver; for with all the embarrassment the gentleman can throw around this bill, the only subsidy asked for in the bill is $16,000 a mile for fifty-four miles. The route from there to Denver, and from Denver to Cheyenne, amounting in all to over three hundred miles, has no subsidy, so that it will be seen that in constructing this road to Cheyenne Wells you will secure to the Government three hundred miles more of road without subsidy, and reach the coal that is so much needed, not only to supply the road, but also the country to the Missouri river.

That is not all. The most important matter connected with the question at the present time is the Indian question. I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that we have no difficulties with the Indians near the Missouri river. The trouble is away back on the frontier at the base of the Rocky Mountains. Now, in what situation does the Government find itself to-day? If it wants to move troops from one line of road to the other, they have got to be sent five or six hundred miles down to the Missouri river, and then up or down that river to the other road, and out on it five or six hundred miles; whereas, when this road is completed the troops can be moved from the north or south in a few hours, or days at furthest, by this line of road three hundred miles, saving much travel and time. It will enable us to keep down the depredations of the Indians with one-half the number of troops by the great facility it will give them in moving from point to point. It is therefore the interest of the Government to grant this subsidy, and in advocating it I am but following the lead of military men who have indicated that it is important that the road should be constructed.

Another thing. I am familiar with the geology of that country, and I know there is no coal on the Union Pacific Railroad from the valley of the Des Moines river, Iowa, to the Black Hills, a distance of seven hundred miles. There is no coal on the Kansas Pacific road until you reach Cheyenne Wells and make this connection at the base of the Rocky Mountains, where both coal and timber are found.

Again, this connection will enable us to take our machinery and supplies into the gold mining country, and thus increase the product of our mines enormously. Look, sir, at our financial affairs to-day. We are talking about coming to specie payments. In my judgment it is idle talk; and I am tired of reading the views of the people on this subject that are pouring in upon us every day. I assert—and let gentlemen mark it and see if I am not right—that we cannot resume specie payment inside of five years without bringing on a crisis in this country. We have got to prepare for it. The productions of the South must be increased. We must have more exports; we must import less. I say we cannot resume specie payments in less than five years with safety; but as a means of coming to it by helping to make the balance of trade in our favor, the best thing we can do is to extend the Pacific Railroad rapidly into the mining country, so that our people can go in there and increase the production of the precions metals; go into the plains and gather up the golden sands that have been washed from the mountains; go with heavy machinery into the regions where millions of tons of gold-bearing quartz rock are ready to be mined and crushed. With the additional facilities of railroads the production of those mines can be increased from $75,000,000 to two, three, or four hundred million dollars a year. So, then, instead of this being a burden upon the Treasury, it is the safest way of reaching specie payment.

The distinguished Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Morton,) in his recent great speech, attempted to show that we had in this country four or five hundred million dollars of gold. I tell you, sir, it is a mistake. We have not much more than half that amount. We have it, it is true, in the mines, but not in circulation or in the banks of the Treasury. But it is to enable us to have four or five hundred million dollars in the country that I am in favor of opening the Pacific railroad. I want my friend from Illinois to say whether his hostility to protection and to the tariff has not something to do with his opposition to the bill? Is it because the iron to lay these roads is made in Pennsylvania? Is it because the chairs and spikes are made in Pennsylvania? Is it because the locomotives and cars to run upon the roads are built in Pennsylvania that we have encountered the hostility of my friend upon this measure? Mr. Speaker, I am for economy, but I want to get on the right track. I do not want five hundred miles of railroad built, and, for the sake of the $800,000 needed to complete it and make this connection, to throw it all away and render it useless; but after this short and important link is made I then desire to put a stop to increasing our indebtedness by adopting some other policy than issuing bonds.

Before I close I wish to ask my friend from Illinois [Mr. Washburne] where his great State whould have been to-day without the land grants and aid to railroads to open and develop it? Where would have been his great city of Chicago had it not been for the land grants given to make their great canal? I will also ask my friend, [Mr. Price,] the Chairman of the Committee, what would have been the condition of his State, Iowa, without the aid furnished by the Government to checker her territory with railroads? Had I time, I would try to show my friend from Illinois that his figures yesterday with regard to the value of lands granted to railroads were wild in the extreme. The idea of estimating the lands at five dollars per acre, while many of us have seen lands on the Pacific railroad that no man would give one cent per acre for hundreds of square miles and if others have great value, was it not the construction of the road that gave it to them and doubled the value of the alternate section for the Government? I will now yield to my colleague, [Mr. Kelley.]

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY, Wallingford (Connecticut) branch, has published a report of its financial operations in 1868, giving the amount of receipts at $110,-881, of which $107,752 was derived from the profits of manufacturing. The expenditures were $55,249, of which $42,533 were for cost of maintaining the families. The account for food was $15,877, larger of 1868 than in 1867. The balance of profit on the general account was $55,532. The cost of living per week for each member, in 1867, was—Food, $1,83; clothing, 84c; total $2,72. In 1868—Food, 2,44; clothing, 82; total, $3,26. The increased cost of food in 1868, it is stated, is due to the larger use of fruit, the price being estimated at the high market rates of that section. But the total average expenses of each individual in the community, covering every incidental, was $4,85 a week, which is reported to be an astonishingly low price when, as is asserted, so far as table and domestic comforts go, probably no people in the world live better than these communists live.

THE conductors of the consolidated companies of the New Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads, and also of the Morris and Essex Company, made their appearrnce on Monday in neat uniform suits of blue castor beaver, consisting of English walking coat, vest, pants and cap, with gilt buttons bearing the initials of their respective companies. Upon the cap is the word "Conductor," in bullion letters. The uniforms were introduced upon the Central Road some weeks since. The conductors of the latter company were each the recipient of a $100 greenback as a New Year's present from the company, in addition to the uniform.

Cheap Iron—The Ellershausen Process.

The New York *Times* says: The recent and remarkable invention of Mr. Ellershausen, which is now regularly in use in Pittsburgh, and is being rapidly introduced all over the country, has greatly advanced the solution of this important problem. So many new steel and iron processes are brought to notice every day, that the unprofessional reader cannot keep track of names and aims. The value of this process may be inferred from the fact that a no less respectable Board of Trustees than Messrs. Asam L. Hewett, E. B. Ward, James Harrison, Jr., and several Pittsburgh iron masters are now granting licenses under the Ellershausen patents.

The process consists in the conversion of crude cast iron, as it runs from the smelting furnace, into wrought iron. It is carried out at the works of Messrs. Shoenberger, at Pittsburgh, in the following manner: On the casting-floor of the smelting furnace, a cast-iron turntable, about 18 feet in diameter, is revolved on rollers by a small steam engine. Upon the outside edge of the table stand a row of cast-iron partitions, forming boxes, say 20 inches wide and 10 inches high, open at the top. Just above the circle of boxes stands a stationary, wide-mouthed spout, terminating in the tap hole of the furnace. When the furnace is tapped, the liquid iron runs down this spout, and falls out of it in a thin stream into the boxes as they slowly revolve under it, depositing in each a film of iron, say one-eighth of an inch thick. But before the fall of melted iron reaches the boxes it is intercepted, or rather crossed, at right angles, by a thin fall of pulverized iron ore, which also runs out of a wide spout from a reservoir above. These two streams or falls are about of equal volume, say one-quarter of an inch deep and twenty inches wide. A workman, with a bar in the tap hole, regulates the stream of iron, and the iron spout from which the liquid falls into the boxes is removable; other spouts, previously coated with loam and dried, being attached to a common revolving frame, so as to be ready for use when the loam covering of the first becomes cracked or removed.

The thin layers of iron and ore soon chill and solidify, so that by taking out the outer partition of the boxes (which form the rim of the turn-table) they may be removed in cakes of the size of the boxes, and weighing about 100 lbs. each. Four of these cakes or blooms are put into a reverberatory puddling or heating furnace, and raised to a bright yellow heat. They will not melt at this heat, but become softened so as to be easily broken up with a bar. The four blooms are formed, in the furnace, by the "rabble" of the workman, as in ordinary puddling operations, into eight balls. The balls are brought out, one after another, squeezed in the ordinary "squeezers" to expel the cinder and superfluous ore, and then rolled into wrought-iron bars, which are now ready for market, or for further reduction into smaller finished forms.

The chemistry of the operation is as follows: The crude cast-iron contains say five per cent. of carbon and two per cent. of silicon, and more or less sulphur. phosphorus and other impurities. In the Bessemer process, the oxygen of the air, blown into the liquid iron, combines with this carbon and these other impurities, and not only removes them, but leaves the pure iron in a liquid state, from which it can be cast into homogeneous masses of any size. In the puddling process, the oxygen of the air and of the ore or other "fettling" put into the furnace with the iron, combines with and eliminates the impurities, which are afterward squeezed out of the pasty mass by the squeezers and rolls. This process is long and comparatively expensive, because the mixture of oxygen or oxygen-bearing substances is not made intimate with the iron except by long stirring, which is not only skillful, but exhausting work.

In the Ellershausen process the oxygen of the ore or oxide of iron (magnetic oxide is preferred) combines with the carbon and impurities, eluminating them as in the puddling process, and the iron of the iron increases the product. The chemical combination of the ore and the liquid crude iron appears to take place partly at the time of their contact when falling and lying upon the turn-table, and partly where the reheating occurs in the furnace. It seems impossible that a reaction which is so violent in the Bessemer process, and so prolonged in puddling, should take place so quickly and quietly in the new process, but the fact that the cakes of iron and ore do not melt by subsequenf heating, as cast-iron would, proves that its nature is changed by the first contact of the ore. The removal of sulphur and of phosphorus also seems more thorough than in the other processes. Analyses at different stages of the operation will throw more light on this question.

The remarkable feature of the Ellershausen process is, that absolutely no skill is required to carry it out. The proportion of ore mixed is intended to be about thirty per cent., but if too much is added it is readily squeezed out with the slag, and seems to do no harm. The subsequent heating occupies about half an hour. "Puddle bar," the product obtained from the first rolling of the product of the puddling furnace, is never marketable or finished iron. It is usually very ragged and unsound, and requires subsequent piling, reheating and rerolling to expel the impurities and to give it soundness and solidity. The new process appears to produce merchantable iron at the first rolling, and at Pittsburgh, from a very inferior pig iron, made of one-half sulphurous Canada ores, and one-quarter Lake Superior and one-quarter Iron Mountain ores.

The thoroughness and rapidity of the purification by this process, evidently depend on the intimacy of the mixture of iron and ore. This intimate mixture is also the essence of the Bessemer process. In fact, to Mr. Bessemer's original apprehension of this idea of intimate mechanical mixtnre, the greatest modern improvements in the iron manufacture are due.

The Ellershausen process is said to decrease the cost of wrought iron from $10 to $20, or $30 per ton, according to the materials used and the form of the product required. That it is a success is amply proved by regular working at Pittsburgh and many experiments elsewhere; and if anything like this economy can be realized, its value to the public will only be exceeded by that of the Bessemer process. The latter process, however, produces steel, which is so absolutely homogeneous, and of regulated hardness, according to the wear and service required, and hence indispensable for rails, tires and various machinery purposes. Any iron product that is not *cast* from a liquid state, is subject to all the structural defects of ordinary wrought-iron.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions, (which are very simple, and require no restraint from business or pleasure.) Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America. H. GERITZEN, 205 Second Avenue, New York. je13:l64-TTS

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, a new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of indigestion, flatulence and nervous diseases accounted for; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 618 Broadway, New York. je13:l65-TTS

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Messrs. H. B. SMITHSON & CO., proprietors of the well known Mammoth Auction House are creating an excitement consequent upon the arrival of new goods which are being sold at remarkable low prices. Goods of every variety; the finest sewed boots, the most fashionable balmoral gaiters and anklet shoes, slippers, &c., blankets, flannels, cloths, cassimeres, cutlery and carpets. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods. Ladies', misses' and children's furs at almost your own prices. All goods warranted as represented. no24

BY A. M'ILWAINE.

PENN STREET DWELLING, No. 330, ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—TUESDAY EVENING, January 26th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold by order of administrator, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, that very desirable three story brick dwelling, No. 330 Penn street, near Wayne, containing wide hall, double parlor, dining room, kitchen and wash house on first floor, four rooms and bath room on second floor, and four rooms on third floor. The house is well finished and in excellent condition; range in kitchen; hot and cold water in kitchen and bath room, and gas throughout.

The lot is 23 feet front on Penn street and 110 feet in depth to a 20 foot alley.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

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All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The election of three City Poor Directors will be the first business in order in Councils to-day.

A Velocipede race is being arranged between a skilled operator and a well known fast horse. The odds are against the man.

Meets To-day.—The first regular monthly meetinn of the new City Councils takes place at their Chambers to-day at two o'clock.

Alleged Perjury.—John Hover was committed to jail for trial on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by Chas. Shaff, before Alderman Irwin, on Saturday.

There was not a single case reported at Mayor Drum's morning levee yesterday, a circumstance which has no parallel since the commencement of his administration.

Committed.—Alderman Lindsay on Saturday committed Eliza Wallace to jail on an information preferred against her by Mary Simpson. The parties reside in the Tenth ward.

Assaulted.—John Doyle alleges that Daniel Lannigan and John McCartney attacked and beat him with a handy-billy, on Saturday morning, inflicting very severe bruises upon his head and other parts of his body. The parties reside in the Ninth ward. Alderman Taylor issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

Felonious Assault.—Thomas Kelley alleges that Martin Ragan assaulted and beat him with a billy, inflicting serious injuries on his head and breast. He made information before the Mayor, charging Ragan with felonious assault and battery. The parties reside in Hard Scrabble. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Ragan.

Handsome Profits.—The Orphans' Fair, just closed, netted about $15,000 profits, or cleared $3,000 per week. Capt. Munhall, of Munhall & McGraw, the well known grocers, carried off the cane awarded the most popular merchant, having received a majority of over 1,000 votes. May he live long to enjoy the fruit of his victory.

Truth.—The Pittsburgh and Allegheny ladies dress with more elegance and taste than those of any city west of the mountains. A promenade on Fifth avenue and the suspension bridge on a pretty day, will prove this assertion. We were going to say that they have more beauty, too, but our sense of modesty forbids the expression.

For Rent.—We call the attention of business men who want offices for all departments of trade, to the advertisement of A. H. English & Co. under For Rent in this morning's paper. These rooms are situated in their elegant building, entirely new, and well adapted for all kinds of business as regards size and location. Parties should call early, as rooms like these don't often go begging.

A Wicked Threat.—Joseph Dillnaw, a saloon keeper living in the Third ward, Allegheny, alleges that because he ordered a certain Jacob Boaer out of his establishment that individual, while for the time feeling constrained to depart, threatened to return again and lay him out cold. Jacob was brought before Mayor Drum, on Saturday, and bound over to keep the peace toward his supposed enemy.

Cut His Board Bill.—Samuel Donaldson, a young man, was committed to jail by Justice Kerr, of McClure township, on Saturday, on a charge of false pretence, preferred against him by his former landlady, Mrs. Margaret Griffith. The offence consisted in obtaining boarding to the amount of ten dollars and then disappearing without making any arrangements to square the bill. The accused will be held for trial.

Want an Engine.—The citizens of the Seventh and Eighth wards, Allegheny, want to have a steam fire engine located in their midst, and are engaged in collecting money to that end. They have succeeded in raising four thousand dollars and think it probable that enough can be secured to carry their project through. It is quite probable that if they secure a reasonable share of the money required, Councils will help them in the matter.

Run Over.—An elderly lady whose name we failed to learn was knocked down and run over by a two hor-e wagon at the corner of Ohio street and East lane, Allegheny, on Saturday evening. She was very severely injured, although no bones were broken. It was found necessary to convey her to her residence on Fulton street in a carriage and procure medical attention. The attending physician fears that she has been injured internally.

The "Oliver" Prosecutions.—Alice Doran, one of the parties against whom information was made for larceny as bailee before Alderman McMasters, by Mollie Oliver, a few days ago, on Saturday was compelled to take up her quarters in the county jail, in order that her appearance at the proper time for trial might be made sure. The other parties against whom various informations have been preferred, by the same prosecutrix, have not had hearings yet.

An Obliging Officer.—These who have business to transact at the office of the County Commissioners are unanimous in their opinion as to the gentlemanly qualities and efficiency of Mr. W. H. McCleary who has so long occupied the position of clerk. He has ever discharged his duties in a careful manner and has won not only the respect and confidence of those by whom engaged, but likewise of the business public generally. May his advancement be as rapid as his friends could wish.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday evening upon the body of Christopher Tallant, who died at the hotel in Turtle Creek Friday night. The jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy.

Deceased was a native of Ireland and has been in this country about three months. He was forty-four years of age, and resided on Washington street, in this city. It appears that he had gone to Turtle Creek to visit a friend and was taken ill while at the hotel.

Phillip Phillips.—The "Singing Pilgrim" will give an entertainment of sacred songs this (Monday) evening in the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, next to the GAZETTE office. He sings but one night in the city. Persons who can possibly arrange to hear him should improve this rare opportunity. His performances are wonderful, simple and heart-touching. Tickets, 50 cents; children 25 cents. To be had at Mellor's, Miner's, and Clark's drug store. Many have asked for reserved seats, but none will be sold. Go early.

THE COURTS.

United States Court--Judge M'Candless.

The January special term of the United States District Court will commence to-day.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is a list of bankruptcy cases to be tried:

No. 11. Frisbee vs. Thomas.
No. 442. Marshall vs. Seigel.
No. 198. Bacon vs. Lareile,
No. 201. Slocum & Frisbee vs. Godhall.
No. 276. Bonbright vs. Martin.
No. 384. Carson & Co. vs. Sheller.
No. 401 Page vs. Ingalls.
No. 525. Lazarus vs. Brown.
No. 728. Putnam & Co. vs. Tanner.
No. 756. Holmes & Sons vs. Robb.
No. 888. Henry vs. Lacey.
No. 1,052. Stoner & Runkle vs. Batten.
No. 1,060. O'Hanlon & Gormley vs. Gorley.

The following is a list of the cases in which the United States is the prosecutor:

United States vs. Thirty-two barrels of distilled spirits owned by Robert C. Lyons.
Same vs. Robert M. Sillbeck et al.
Same vs. M. B. Welton et al.
Same vs. Abel Bennett et al.
Same vs. R. W. Bulkley et al.
Same vs. Orlando Reed et al.
Same vs. Abel A. Bennett et al.
Same vs. The distillery et al. of Edward Lyon.
Same vs. twenty-six barrels of whisky, owned by Michael B. Weaver.
Same. vs. the distillery of Michael Talbert.
Same vs. 17,000 cigars et. al., claimed by F. Zimmerman.
Same vs. Margaret J. Anderson et. al.
Same vs. Francis Sellers et. al.
Same vs. J. L. Cone et. al.
Same vs. Daniel Shovelin.
Same vs. John Wright et. al.
Same vs. Samuel Dillinger.
Same vs. Robert Woods et. al,
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Arthur Ballou.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. James Warden.
Same vs. Robert C. Lyons.
Same vs. John Ward.
Same vs. Robert Woods et. al.
Same vs. Richard Barrett.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. John O'Leary.
Same vs. John Menges.
Same vs. Michael B. Weaver.
Same vs. Patrick Gallagher.
Same vs. Benj. Hartshorn.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Spilling.
Ssme vs. Wm. Wyatt et. al.
Same vs. Frederick Andregg.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, January 23.—Motions for new trial and reasons filed in the following cases: J. & S. S. Ross vs. Jas. Hunter; Mooney & Drennan, for use, vs. the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and same vs. the Artizans Insurance Company; J. & S. S. Ross vs. A. Knipschield; Gardner & Schleiter vs. J. Y. Smith; D. J. Burt, for use, vs. J. Herron.

In the matter of extending the width of Jackson street, Second ward, Allegheny, to fifty feet, from Pasture lane to Shields alley, the report of the Board of Viewers was received, and there being no objections made, was confirmed by Court. The amount of damages sustained is estimated by the viewers at $10,116, which is assessed on the property benefitted by the improvement.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

150. Henry Thompson vs. John Boreland et al.
35. William M'Kee vs. Geo. W. Dithridge.
52. Robert Arthurs vs. Penn'a R. R. Co.
53. Wm. Smith vs. Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company.
58. Owners steamer "Bob Connel" vs. John O'Neill & Sons.
61. Risher & Wilson vs. N. J. Bigley.
72. Dollar Savings Bank vs. Elizabeth Aeschleman.
83. John Roberts vs. Geo. W. M'Graw & Son.

Common Pleas -- Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

SATURDAY, January 23.—Petitions for divorce and subpœnas awarded in the following cases: Lavinia Magill vs. Wm. Magill; Elizabeth Miller vs. James Miller; Maggie J. Douglas vs. L. W. Douglas; D. Rudge vs. John Rudge; Mary Jane Baun vs. James Baun.

The contract for circulating the Controller's report was awarded to the GAZETTE and *Commercial*.

The usual Saturday business was transacted, but nothing of public interest transpired.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

27. Lowrie's administrators vs. Miller.
37. Large vs. Chamberlin.
184. Maffett and Old vs. John Morrow et. al.
200. Rufus French vs. James Payne's administrators.
225. Dithridge and Son vs. Jos. Ross.
226. Same vs. Same.
166. O'Sullivan and Brown vs. Ellen Thomas.

OCTOBER LIST.

1. C. M. Graham vs. W. M. Moffett's administrators.
2. Andrew Goehring vs. Isaac Mills.
6. John Reinlein vs. Jacob Sehmidt.
7. Sebastian Haid vs. Michael Fisher.

Quarter Sessions--Judge Mellon.

SATURDAY, January 23.—The jury in the Allegheny political riot case agreed upon a verdict about three o'clock Saturday morning, and after sealing it, some of the jurors went home.

The verdict will be opened in Court this morning.

SENTENCES.

James Culp, a boy, who plead guilty to the larceny of a watch and gold chain, a gold cross and thirty dollars in money, from W. T. Wiley, at Braddock's fields, was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Andrew Frinnefrog and James Kelley, who plead guilty to an indictment charging them with stealing an overcoat from the house of Leopold Kahn, were each sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen months.

BILLS IGNORED.

Solomon Morris, colored, charged with larceny, and Jacob Thiel, charged with secreting property for the purpose of defrauding creditors, were discharged, the Grand Jury having ignored the bills in their cases.

DISCHARGED.

Adam Kistner and Jesse Allen who have been in jail, the former for six months and the latter four, for surety, were released by order of the Court.

A Queer Appearance.

Phœbe Frank made information before Alderman Taylor, on Saturday, against F. Joseph Barnettler for assault and battery. Phœbe alleges that F. Joseph beat her with his fist in the face until, in the language of the information, "it had the appearance of a roast potatoe, only more so." For a countenance this would be a new and decidedly queer appearance. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the pugilistic defendant.

Meeting of the Road Committee--Reform Inaugurated -- Appropriation Asked.

The Road Committee of Councils has organized, electing Mr. George F. McLeane Chairman. At the meeting, considerable discussion took place on the subject of Road Commissioners and there was almost an unanimous voice for reform in that direction There were three Road Directors last year, each under the direction of a separate Commissioner, at a salary of $600 each. One of these districts comprised the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards; another the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth; and the third the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards. This arrangement did not work well, as the Commissioners, or some of them at least, exhibited considerable feeling in regard to the amount of money which should be expended in their respective districts, and seemed more intent on "grabbing" from the appropriations than in making judicious expenditure. Some of the appointments were unfortunate, incompetent men having been employed, and the Committee for this year entered upon a discharge of their duties with a determination to correct existing abuses. The Committee determined to appoint but one Commissioner, at a salary of $1,200, allowing the representatives on the Committee from the several districts to nominate a competent person to take charge of the working squad in the district, and see that the men perform their work in a faithful and proper manner. The boss in each district will be allowed a compensation somewhat higher than the men, but he is also to be a "working man." The Road Commissioner will be required to give bonds sufficient to cover all sums falling into his hands; keep a general pay roll of all the men; make contracts for materials, etc., under the approval of the members of the Committe, and have general direction of the affairs of the entire consolidated district.

This we conceive to be a move in the right direction and one demanded by circumstances. The work will certainly be much better attended to under the new arrangement, and a more satisfactory expendiature of the public funds. Captain John Vandegrift, a gentleman of experience and entirely competent for the position, was chosen Commissioner. We trust Councils will approve the new regulation and second the action of the Road Committee, as it is clearly to the interest of the city that the measure be sustained.

The Committee resolved to ask for an appropriation of $40,000 for the ensuing year—a sum considerably larger than was appropriated last year, but not a dollar more than will be required.

No doubt the appropriation will meet with the approval of the Finance Committee as much work must be done during the ensuing year under the auspices of this very important Committee of Councils.

Destructive Fire at Altoona—Pennsylvania Railroad Company Car Shops Burned—Loss $300,000.

A disastrous fire occurred at Altoona about eleven o'clock on Thursday night last, by which the freight car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad company were destroyed. The building was a frame structure about two hundred feet in length, fifty feet deep and two stories high, and was used exclusively for the manufacture of freight cars. The fires had been slacked about seven o'clock in the evening after the workmen left the shop and it is not known positively how or where the fire originated. When first discovered the flames were bursting out through the roof and windows, and although the firemen and citizens, a large number of whom were present, worked nobly, they were unable to combat with the mad fury of the devouring element, and it swept everything before it. The entire building, including all the machinery in it and twenty-four new freight cars were burned to ashes. A car load of lard and bacon, and one loaded with produce, which were standing on a siding near the burning building, and about thirty thousand dollars worth of lumber in the rear of the shop were also consumed. The entire loss by the fire is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. There were between four and five hundred men employed in connection with the shop, many of whom will doubtless be thrown out of employment for a short time at least. It was one of the most disastrous fires that has ever occurred in that place.

The Finance Committee.

The members of the Finance Committee of the new Councils held a meeting Saturday evening, at the office of the Controller, for the purpose of organizing and transacting such business as might be brought before them.

The Committee organized by electing Mr. Wm. Phillips chairman.

Communications from the several Committees named asking for appropriations as follows were read:

Committee on Streets	$81,305 28
" on Roads	40,000 00
" on City Property	25,000 00
" on Fire Alarm Tel.	11,133 37
" on Survey	20,000 00
" on Diamond Market	10,000 00
" on 9th Ward "	600 00
" on Monongahela Wf	23,548 55
" on Allegheny Wharf	2,500 00
" on Engines & Hose.	35,000 00

In consequence of several Committees not having submitted the amount of appropriation required by them, no action was taken on the appropriations.

The contract for supplying the city with stationery was awarded to W. S. Haven & Co.

There being no further business to transact, the Committee adjourned.

Notwithstanding the fact that it costs less to run the city government of Pittsburgh than almost any other city of the same size, there is doubtless a great deal of money uselessly expended, and there appears to be a disposition on the part of the Finance Committee to stop all the "leaks," and reduce the expenses for the current year.

Fatal Accident.

A distressing and fatal accident occurred in Allegheny, on Saturday evening, about six o'clock, by which Willie Woodham, a little boy four years of age, was killed instantly, by falling from the front platform of a street car, the wheels of which passed over his body. It appears that the little fellow had been riding on the rear platform of car No. 50, on Rebecca street line, and just as the car turned into Lacock street from Federal he jumped off and ran to the front platform, caught hold of the hand support and was drawn under the car and literally crushed to death. Both wheels passed over him, mangling the body in a most terrible manner. He was taken to the residence of his father, on Federal street. Coroner Clawson was notified and yesterday morning impannelled a jury. After viewing the body the inquest adjourned to meet at the Coronor's office this evening.

Mr. George Cochran, the conductor, and Wm. Ball, the driver, are both said to be careful men. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

Conflagration—Faber & Co's Machine Shops Destroyed by Fire.

Notwithstanding the excellent management and the general efficiency of the fire department of this city, fires occasionally occur in localities and under circumstances which baffle all their efforts. Such was the case at the fire at Faber & Co's machine shops, on Quarry street, near the Union depot, which occurred about half-past ten o'clock, Saturday night. The shop was a wooden structure partly inclosed, and was situated immediately in the rear of the engine house of the Panhandle railroad company. An alarm was communicated to the Central office from box thirty-four immediately after the fire was discovered, and the fire department were prompt in responding to the call, as they usually are, but despite their efforts the entire building and its contents were destroyed. In addition to the main building in which the fire originated, there were four others, small frame structures, two of which were used by the Panhandle railroad company as repair shops, and the others by Faber & Co., also destroyed. The new engine house of the Panhandle railroad company was in imminent danger of destruction, and but for the fact of it being almost fire proof would have been burned.

It appears that the property destroyed was recently purchased by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, and a greater portion of the machinery had been removed from the buildings occupied by Faber & Co., and the work of demolishing them had been commenced. The total loss is estimated at about $10,000, upon which there was but a partial insurance. We learn that there was a policy covering the entire buildings and machinery, but it expired only a few days before the fire and had not been renewed, in consequence, we believe, of the transfer of the property from Faber & Co. to the railroad company. Whether the contract for the sale was completed or not we were unable to ascertain. The origin of the fire is a mystery, the only explanation to which is that it was the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal Murphy is at work and will thoroughly investigate the matter.

An Old and Popular House Under New Management.

There are few persons in the two cities who do not know of the popular and first class ice cream, confectionery and ordinary, established many years ago at the corner of Diamond alley and Smithfield street, by M. F. Kunz. Under his management the house grew very popular, and his successor, Mrs. Morgan, by careful management made it the most select resort in the city, and gained for it enviable respectability and popularity. That lady was succeeded by Maj. Neeper, who has ever held the trade and added to the high reputation of the house. He has just retired to be succeeded by Mr. James Youngson, a gentleman who learned his trade with Mrs. Morgan, and who is justly esteemed as among the very first class caterers, confectioners and bakers of the city. In his charge the old and popular house must make new inroads into public confidence and patronage. He will continue to keep a select dining room for ladies and gentlemen, a first class stock of sweet meats and confectionery, foreign fruits, nuts, &c., and will attend personally to supplying cakes, pyramids, ice creams, and all that is required for weddings, suppers, and evening parties. We wish our friend abundant success, as he is eminently worthy of it, and bespeak for him a large share of the patronage of our readers.

Gone to "Borry It."

Charles Ramsey, a rather gay and festive American citizen of African descent, was brought before Mayor Drum, on Saturday evening, on an information for surety of the peace, preferred against him by Wm. Cooler, proprietor of a saloon in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. Charles acknowledged that he had made divers fierce threats against the prosecutor, on account of an expulsion from the saloon, but avowed his willingness to "keep away from de gemman and nebber darken his door again." He was bound over to abide by his promises accordingly. Charles had also been intoxicated when he was arrested, for which a fine of two dollars was imposed upon him. Not having the funds at his disposal, he would have been sent to jail in default but for his pathetic and moving appeal for clemency and time to pay the amount. He was profuse in his promises to return "like a man" at the end of a week, with the money, if permitted to depart on his own recognizance. The Mayor finally granted him until to-day to raise the fine, and he disappeared to "borry it." The result of his efforts at "borrying" will be seen to-day.

The Diseased Meat Question.

Our readers will remember the circumstances attending the arrest and prosecution of Patrick Brannon by Health officer Williams, for offering for sale diseased meat in the Diamond markets The case was tried before Alderman Humbert, on Thursday last, and attracted considerable attention from the number of witnesses examined and because it was understood to be a test case. The evidence was somewhat conflicting, some of the witnesses testifying that the article offered was totally unfit for use, while others asserted that it was untainted, though of a rather lean and poor quality. After hearing the testimony on both sides, the Alderman reserved his decision until Saturday afternoon, when he imposed a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution on Brannon, which is the minimum fine according to the ordinance in relation to the matter.

Proposed Removal.

There is some talk of removing the headquarters of the General Grant Fire Company of Allegheny from the present location, on East Lane, Third ward, to Chestnut street, several squares further eastward. The reason for the proposed removal consists in the nearness to each other of the Ellsworth Hose Company and the General Grant, their headquarters being only separated a few squares. It is thought that by the change the eastern part of the city may be better supplied with the advantages of the Fire Department. As yet, however, the matter has assumed no definite shape and may not be consummated.

Hilarious.

A couple of hilarious youths, while roaming round Allegheny on Friday night, or rather Saturday morning, stopped at the Grant House, Federal street, near the Suspension Bridge and demanded admittance,. Being refused, they attempted to force their way through a window, but were baffled in their endeavors and only succeeded in breaking the sash, for which they were arrested by one of the night police and locked up. At a hearing before Mayor Drum, they compromised the matter by paying for the damage done, and were discharged.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—During the past week the Opera House has been the scene of unusual mirth and merriment. The Leffingwells with the very amusing burlesque of "Cindrella" have kept the amusement public laughing well throughout the week. "Cindrella" proved such a decided attraction that it was not found necessary to change the bill during the week. The second week of the Leffingwell engagement begins this evening when "Medea, or the Best of Mothers, with a Brute of a "Husband" and "Alladin, or the Wonderful Scamp" will be presented. For the next week the Worrell Sisters are announced.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—Mr. Williams, manager the Pittsburgh Theater, announces an entire new varieties company at his establishment, and will open to-night with M'lle Coutellier and her brother, the wonderful trapeze performers, in addition to his regular company of vocalists, danseuses and delineators of negro character. The great local drama entitled "The March of Time, or Pittsburgh in 1969" will be presented to-night.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. William C. Smythe, having taken the management of the American Theatre, (late Trimble's Varieties,) has just returned from the Eastern cities, where he has been for two weeks past securing a company for the establishment, announces one of the most brilliant and attractive companies ever assembled at any one place of amusement in this city. The American Theatre will open to-night with the best variety entertainment imaginable. The company comprises some of the most brilliant artistes in the country, and, under the management of Mr. Smythe, the American Theatre is sure to succeed.

MUSEUM.—Burnell's Museum is growing more popular every day, and is now a favorite place of resort for all amusement loving people, who upon each visit find some new attraction. The educated pig, the infant Esau and the wonderful twins are among the many attractions presented by Maj. Burnell, whose enterprise is fully deserving of the liberal patronage he receives.

LECTURE.—Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music to-night, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association; subject, "A Struggle for Life." Miss Dickinson is eminently popular in this city, and will doubtless have a large and appreciative audience this evening, as, in addition to the popularity and eloquence of Miss Dickinson, her subject is one of unusual interest. There will be no reserved seats, and persons desiring seats should go early.

CHARITY FAIR.—For the benefit of the sick and poor of the city, the young ladies and gentlemen of St. Pauls Cathedral will commence this evening a grand Charity Fair and Festival in the basement of St. Pauls Cathedral. The hall has been specially adorned and the various booths will be presided over by young ladies who enter with zeal upon the good work A newspaper, published nightly, a velocipede, in charge of an eminent French velocipedestrian, an old curiosity shop, a floral pagoda, and a Russian hut are the chief attractions. The fair will last two weeks and we trust will be well patronized.

THE MANSFIELD FAIR will continue during the present week and is worthy a visit, being within a few minutes ride on the Panhandle road from the city. The booths are really grand and are presided over by the fair and entertaining young ladies of the borough. In the contest for the cane our worthy and genial young friend Robert G. Grier, Esq., Cashier of the Second National Bank, has already a handsome majority and we dare say will carry the trophy away in victory. There should be very general attendance at the Fair, as it is well worthy a visit.

Professional Pickpocket Arrested.

Mrs. Nagle, *alias* McLaughlin, a professional pickpocket, was arrested in the Diamond Market on Saturday afternoon, by officer Wrigley, for taking the pocketbook of Mrs. Mary E. Jenkins, of South Pittsburgh. Mrs. Jenkins detected the thief in the act, and raised the alarm immediately. Mrs. Nagle on being taken before Alderman Humbert was positively identified by Mrs. Jenkins, who accordingly made information against her for larceny, upon which she was committed to jail for trial. When arrested, she had two pocketbooks and twenty-two dollars in money in her possession. Mrs. Jenkins secured her pocketbook and the money amounting to three dollars. The accused is said to be a professional thief and seems to be well known in this vicinity.

Neighbors Quarrels.

Sarah Michell and some of her neighbors, in the Tenth ward, seem not to get along pleasantly in their intercourse with each other. At least this seems to be the case with Sarah. They had a little difficulty on Saturday, which resulted in an information for assault and battery before Alderman Lindsay, Sarah appearing as prosecutrix and Susan Rosenbach as defendant. Susan was arrested, and, in default of bail, committed for trial. Subsequently another information was made before Alderman Mays, Sarah this time appearing as defendant and Luella Dunham as prosecutrix. The result of this case lodged Sarah in jail for trial, in default of bail.

Entered Prosecution.—George Hall on Saturday made information before Alderman Strain against James Sims for felonious assault and battery. The difficulty occurred some time ago at a ball in Turners' Hall, Sixth avenue. The particulars of the affair were published at the time, and must be still fresh in the minds of our readers. The parties, it seems, had a disagreement and quarrel, during which it is alleged Simms shot his opponent, the ball entering his abdomen, inflicting a painful wound. For a time it was feared that Hall would die, but he gradually recovered, and is now in his usual health. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing this evening in the sum of two thousand dollars. The case has already excited some talk, and promises to be one of more than ordinary interest. Sims on Saturday had summoned more than a dozen witnesses, and is still hard at work.

Bold Robbery.—A bold robbery was perpetrated at the Chestnut street station, on the West Penn railroad, upon a young man named Coyle who resides some distance out of the city, up the Allegheny river. The young man and his father had been at the horse market in this city and made some purchases, and before starting for home the father had become intoxicated. On reaching the station the young man took what money his father had and put it in his own pocket for safe keeping. A few minutes afterwards a man came in and seized young Coyle, and placing his hand over his mouth took the money from him and ran before any alarm could be given. He got about eleven dollars.

Ask your Grocer for Marvin's superior Spiced Jumbles. eod2w

Meeting of the Allegheny Police Committee.

The Allegheny Police Committee will hold their first meeting this evening for the purpose of making appointments for the ensuing year. There are a large number of applications for positions on the force, but as it will be impossible to accommodate them all, a goodly number will have to be disappointed. So far as we have heard, the present force has given satisfaction, and the members of it will probably be re-appointed. The only position of importance left vacant is that of Captain of the Night Watch, caused by the election of Mr. James Hunter to the weighmastership of the Second ward scales. For this position there are some half dozen applicants, some of whom have had experience in police business, while the others have not. Each is doing his best to succeed, as the position is regarded as second to the Chief of Police, both in pay and importance. The question of increasing the force and uniforming it, will also be discussed by the commitee, but it is hardly probable that any definite action will be taken upon it until the next meeting. There is also some talk of changing the hours of duty, and adopting a plan by which one-third of the force will go on at noon of the day and be relieved at midnight by the other two-thirds, who will remain until morning. The force will thus be divided into three sections, each section alternating in doing duty during the day and first part of the night. From six o'clock in the morning until noon the two policemen who always stay around the Mayor's office, it is thought will be sufficient for every ordinary purpose, and in an emergency some of the others may be called. This would certainly be a much better plan than is at present pursued and would, we think, increase the effectiveness of the force in a great measure. It is a matter in which every citizen is interested, and we hope that none but good men will be appointed and that the system be inaugurated so as to give the largest amount of security to the public.

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Go to Burke's Gallery, in *Dispatch* Building, for your pictures.

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—Gen. Schurz was serenaded at St. Louis, on Saturday night, by a large number of his party friends, both Americans and Germans, and responded to their congratulations in a brief speech of thanks.

DIED.

BOYD.—Sunday January 24th, JAMES ELLIOTT, infant son of William and Elizabeth M. Boyd, aged 6 months and 14 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 208 Sandusky street, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—Saturday evening, January 23, at 10 o'clock, CHARLES R., son of Capt. E. S. and S. F. Wright, aged 9 years, 8 months and 15 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, Bluff street, Sixth ward, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

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ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. DAVID ELIOT, D.D., Rev M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H Miller, Esq.

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FOR A STYLISH VEST OF ALL KINDS,

For all the latest styles cut clothes, made of the best material, and by first-class workmen, and at prices surprisingly low, go to the well known Merchant Tailor,

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